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Better Boston Planned: Sumatra Dutch Fight On; Day of Prayer Proclaimed

The World's Day—December 31, 1943

Boston: Chamber Outlines Airport Advantages

Broad plans for Boston's civic, industrial and commercial betterment through expansion of the Logan International Airport, increased shopping and publicizing of the city's manufacturing and other advantages were outlined today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. [Page 5.]

In its last meeting of the year the Boston City Council today refused to set up a recreation board to supervise play activities in the Hub's parks and playgrounds. Enabling legislation for such a board was passed on Beacon Hill last year.

Manpower turnover decreased about 5 per cent in major New England manufacturing firms as compared with a national decrease of about 7 per cent, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, announced today.

Relief in feed problems of Massachusetts farmers was indicated today in the announcement from the Special Legislative Recess Commission on Rationing and Allied Problems that it expects the fruits of its efforts to be seen shortly.

Europe: Dutch Guerrillas Fight On in Sumatra

Dutch guerrillas are still fighting in Sumatra, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands disclosed in a New Year's radiocast from London, disproving the Japanese claim that all resistance has been wiped out in that area.

Adolf Hitler grimly told the German people in a New Year's message that "in this war there will be no victors and losers but merely survivors and annihilated."

Mario Badoglio, son of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, has been arrested by police in Rome, the German Transocean Agency reports. He has been in hiding there since his father left the city in September, the Agency states.

Finnish Minister to the United States, Hjalmar Procope, has denied Russian charges that the Finns had burned Petrozavodek, capital of the Karelian-Finnish Republic, asserting that the Russians themselves burned the city before they withdrew.

1944 will be the "year of liberation," Gen. Henri Giraud, French commander in chief, told his land, sea and air forces in a New Year's greeting.

Threat of civil war in France has brought about a reorganization of Vichy police forces, the Vichy Radio announces. Meanwhile, Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, has set up a new agency, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, under Marcel Lemoine, and named Joseph Darnand, militia leader, as Secretary General for Order and Maintenance.

Premier Marshal Stalin was awarded the Order of Suvorov, First Class, by President Kalinin for his direction of the successful strategy of the Soviet Army. The ceremony took place at the Kremlin.

Washington: Roosevelt Proclaims Day of Prayer

President Roosevelt by proclamation formally set tomorrow as a national day of prayer for "strength and guidance for the problems of widening warfare and for the responsibilities of increasing victory."

A broad investigation of international communications companies under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission will be made by the Commission, it was announced. Rates, practices, classifications, regulations, facilities, traffic arrangements, and services will be covered, it was disclosed.

Retail ceilings on rubber heels sold to consumers who tack them on their shoes themselves were set by OPA at 10 and 15 cents a pair.

The War Production Board authorized its regional offices to handle applications for construction projects costing up to $25,000. Canceling a previous $10,000 limitation, the action is intended to speed up small-scale construction by eliminating the necessity of dealing with Washington.

Shoe dealers may sell part of their stocks of women's footwear ration-free, at $3 or less a pair, during the two-week period from Jan. 17 through Jan. 29, the Office of Price Administration announced. The quantity of footwear released is 15 per cent of retailers' stocks of women's shoes listed in September inventory reports to OPA.

National: Rail Travel Peak Expected Jan. 2

Railroad executives expect travel over New Year's week end will be less than at Christmas, but as much as 20 per cent greater than the last year-end holiday, it was estimated in New York. About half the travelers will be servicemen and service women, with the peak to be reached Sunday night, they said.

With many collective bargaining contracts expiring next week in the steel industry, Philip Murray, President of the United Steelworkers Union, reiterated from Pittsburgh instructions to the men of the mills to continue at their jobs while the leaders of the union negotiate new contracts.

Seven men were sentenced in New York to long prison terms after they were convicted on charges of conspiracy to extort in an attempted million-dollar shakedown of motion picture producers. [Page 7.]

Dr. George J. Fisher, who has been Deputy Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts of America since 1919, has been named National Scout Commissioner, succeeding the late Daniel Carter Beard, it was announced in New York.

Two Navy fliers who were killed in the Battle of the Coral Sea were honored as the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corporation, Newark, N. J., launched destroyer escorts named for them. They were Lieut. (jg) Leonard Wilson Thornhill of Selma, Ala., and Ensign John Davis Wingfield of Richmond, Va.

Americas: Bolivian Government Recognition Due

Argentina will soon recognize the new government of Bolivia, it was reported in diplomatic circles in Montevideo.

Middle East: Escapee Heads French in Africa

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, who escaped recently from a Nazi prison camp, has been named by Gen. Henri Giraud to head French Forces in North Africa, subject to approval of the French Committee of National Liberation, CBS reports from Algiers.

Prime Minister Churchill, according to the German Transocean News Agency, left Cairo on Dec. 28 for Aswan, a resort on the Nile in southern Egypt, where he will stay at the Cataract Hotel. The German report, which quoted an Ankara dispatch, said that the Prime Minister was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Oliver.

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New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy, Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

99 Warships Built in Two N. E. Shipyards

Ship construction value in 1943 in Fore River and Hingham yards put at $400,000,000.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ninety-nine ships with a value of $400,000,000 were launched at the Fore River and Hingham shipyards this past year, W. H. Collins, General Manager of the two yards, announced today.

Less than two years ago the site of the new Hingham yard was a bare field. The job of building a new shipyard there began on Feb. 20, 1942. Before the war the Fore River Yard at Quincy had only 6,000 employees. Today both yards between them are working 51,000.

Together they make the biggest shipbuilding operation under a single management on the Atlantic Coast, Mr. Collins reported. The Fore River Yard is owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Bethlenem-Hingham Yard 3½ miles away is owned by the Navy and operated by Bethlehem.

Record Outlined

Reporting on records made by the new Hingham yard, Mr. Collins listed:

Hingham launched and delivered more destroyer escort vessels than any other yard in the country. Hingham made a world's record in building a DE from keel-laying to launching in five days; made another world's record in complete construction of a DE 25 days from keel-laying to delivery; and launched five ships in 50 hours.

Of the older Fore River Yard, which specializes in the building of heavier vessels, including battleships, Mr. Collins reported:

Fore River Yard made the fastest time in building aircraft carriers and the fastest time also in cruiser construction; completed the LST (landing craft) program in the shortest time; is the only yard in the country to build such a variety of ships as battleships, carriers, cruisers, LST's and DE's, and delivered as many big carriers as any other yard.

This is the only yard in the country to build heavy cruisers, Mr. Collins added.

Build Different Types

Between them the two yards have produced seven different types of ships this year, which is exceptional in shipbuilding.

Mr. Collins congratulated labor for its part in the achievements of the yards, and spoke also in appreciation of the co-operation of the Navy officers under the direction of Admiral H. T. Smith, Supervisor of Shipbuilding, U. S. Navy, for the Fore River and Hingham yards.

Workers throughout the two yards listened this afternoon to the broadcast by loud speaker of the report on record production of the Bethlehem shipbuilding organization as a whole made by E. G. Grace, president of the company.

Soviets Near Bug River in Nazi Rout; Air Bombs Blast Reich Supply Centers; Allied '43 Gains Presage Climax in '44

Outer defense of Axis cracked or passed; Plans all prepared for grand assault.

The Year at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week's events of war—the rout of 22 German divisions in the center of the Russian front, another shattering air blow at Berlin, the sinking of the Scharnhorst, the capture of the air strip at Cape Gloucester on New Britain—bring to more than a symbolic climax the work of a year of war.

What happened in Europe during the week was almost the final adjustment of the stage for the great assault on Germany. The task is very nearly complete. Germany's outer defenses have been broken one by one in 12 months of great effort crowned by great success.

What happened in the Pacific belonged to a more elementary phase of war—the phase of the beginning counteroffensive which prepares for the final assault. That last stage is still far in the future in the Pacific, perhaps farther even than it seemed to be in Europe a year ago. But with the Aleutians clear, a firm hold on the Gilberts well up in the Central Pacific, and control of the New Guinea-New Britain gateway to the inner Japanese island defenses, a sound beginning has been made and we face the future with the knowledge that the task can be completed.

Defenses Cracked

A year ago Germany's home front still was intact and covered by impressive outer defenses. During that year every one of those defenses has been cracked or passed.

The great buffer area won in Russia has been eliminated. From Leningrad to the mouth of the Dnieper the German armies have their backs against the main wall of the German fortress, for Germany's eastern walls in this age of mechanized and aerial war must be held on the borders of the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania if Germany itself is to be safe. Once those border states are entered, Germany is in mortal danger.

A year ago, Germany's submarines were a powerful bulwark against American arms and American troops. In March they were at the peak of their power. Then, suddenly, they were mastered and their power became a memory. So completely have they been overcome that Hitler spent his last battleship this week in a final, futile attempt to recork the

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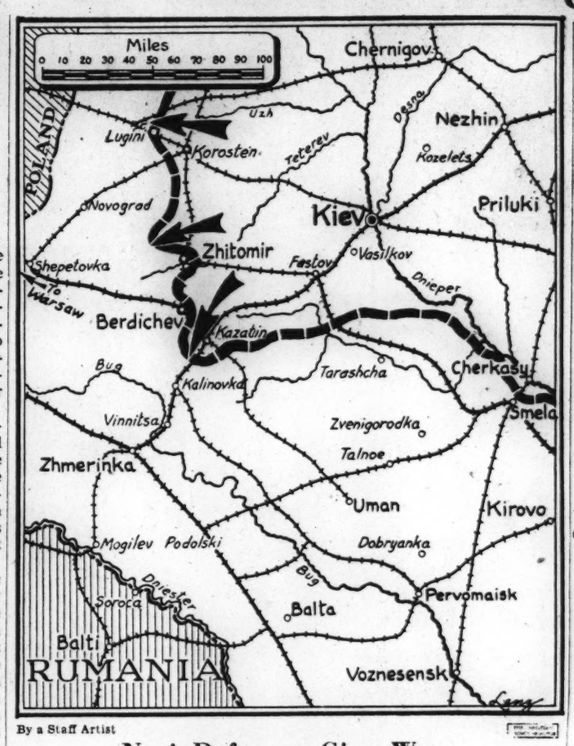

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Defenses Give Way

This closeup view of the Ukrainian battle front shows how the apparently irresistible Russian offensive is surging on toward the Bug River and the old Polish and Rumanian frontiers. Arrows indicate main Soviet spearheads.

Huge German force retreats in disorder as Russians pour through big gap in Ukraine line—Great fleet of U. S. planes hits Reich—Cape Gloucester won.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

An estimated 22 German divisions are fleeing in disorder before General Vatutin's Russian troops. A greater German disaster than Stalingrad may be developing on the frozen steppes of the Ukraine.

The central Nazi defenses west of Kiev are falling apart, according to Moscow dispatches. General Vatutin's spearheads are reported pouring through the widest gap yet torn in a German line. Extremely heavy losses in men and matériel are being inflicted on the back-stepping Wehrmacht. Hundreds of Germans are surrendering.

If the retreat has, as is implied, turned into an out-and-out rout, the only chance the Germans have of preventing the Russians from surging unchecked into Poland and Rumania would seem to be to get the bulk of their men into the defense line they are assumed to have on the Bug River. Some Russian advance guards are reported within 30 miles of the Bug.

However, there is a possibility that Moscow may be overemphasizing the importance of General Vatutin's gains. It may develop that they are being made at the expense of German rear guards and that the main Nazi forces were withdrawn to a line running from Riga to Odessa several weeks ago while Marshal von Mannstein was carrying out his counterdrive against Kiev.

Marshal von Mannstein may never have seriously intended to take Kiev. His attack may have been simply a limited operation to cover a general Nazi withdrawal.

But this remains to be seen.

In the meantime, Allied air power continues to pound the Nazi rear with a blistering intensity. Fighting and bombing planes of all types are striking at scattered continental targets today following a 24-hour assault that sent more than 3,000 planes against Nazi supply centers. A late bulletin reports a daylight attack on the industrial suburbs of Paris.

An estimated 1,500 American planes—perhaps the greatest United States air fleet ever launched—highlighted yesterday's operations with a raid on an unidentified German target, believed to be the gas and chemical works at Ludwigshafen.

Incidentally, the importance of the aerial offensive in its relation to the Russian front should not be overlooked. Every blow dealt to Hitler's complicated transport system makes it more difficult for the Nazis to control their retreat.

A German report that the Allies had made an amphibious leap-frog attack along the Italian west coast now appears to be confirmed by frontline dispatches telling of new Fifth Army gains north of the Garigliano River. Across the Adriatic in Yugoslavia, the Germans are trying with all the strength at their command to breach Partisan defenses in eastern Bosnia.

Meanwhile, in the Far East, Cape Gloucester and its strategic airport have fallen to American Marines just four days after surprise landings were carried out on the western tip of New Britain. American casualties are described as unbelievably light.

Nonoperating Rail Unions Reject Roosevelt Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Leaders of the 15 nonoperating railway labor unions today rejected President Roosevelt's proposal that he arbitrate their demands for overtime pay.

Despite their rejection, the rail leaders did not make any move to reinstate their canceled strike call.

Net effect of the development is the prospective postponement of the time when the War Department will end its paper "seizure" of the carriers.

This is coupled with a new dispute between the War Department and leaders of three railway operating brotherhoods over whether the latter actually have canceled their strike call or merely postponed it with the possibility that it might be forthcoming again if the railroads were turned back to private management.

Roosevelt Proposal

In a letter to the 15 nonoperating railway unions, President Roosevelt asked that they accept his proposal that the overtime pay issue and the proposed 4-to-10-cents-an-hour sliding-wage rise (previously recommended by an emergency board) be considered jointly.

The President said he understood the 15 unions had abandoned their opposition to the 4-to-10-cents-an-hour wage raise, and that "you are willing to let me decide whether the nonoperating group shall 'receive the benefits of overtime pay after 40 hours a week offered to the operating groups' which accepted my arbitration."

Mr. Roosevelt explained that when he directed the Secretary of War to take the railroads that all wages were 'frozen as of 7 p. m., Dec. 27. Mr. Roosevelt sent a similar letter to J. J. Pelley of the American Railroad Association urging arbitration, and requesting that if either the unions or carriers were not willing that he arbitrate they advise him before 10 a. m. today.

Replying somewhat before 10 o'clock, the union chiefs said that to arbitrate the overtime issue would be "a gross injustice and (would) do violence to prevailing wage-determination policies. They argued they were entitled to a decision on their wage demands "independent of any other considerations."

The present complex railway

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

'43 in Review: Allies Take Big Stride to Unity

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—Achievement of greater unity between Britain, the United States, Russia, and China has been the major diplomatic development of 1943. The principal task of 1944 will be to give form and permanence to this four-power partnership, as well as to extend it to all the United Nations.

The diplomatic history of the past 12 months is written in a half-dozen place names—Casablanca, Washington, Quebec, Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran.

Through the series of conferences that occurred at these widely scattered points can be traced the efforts of the United Nations—first to co-ordinate their military strategy for winning the war, and second to attain the wider unity necessary for winning the peace.

Casablanca Came First

Casablanca brought together Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt. This first big meeting of the year which produced the now historic pronouncement of "unconditional surrender" as the only terms acceptable from the Axis was symbolic of the Anglo-American unity of aim and action which has been the basis of the year's diplomatic progress.

Mr. Churchill's trip to Washington in May was essentially to begin the work of broadening this bilateral foundation. Casablanca

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Bethlehem Sets World Mark Building 380 Ships This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Making a world's record with the production of 380 fighting and cargo ships this year, the Bethlehem Steel Company turned out more shipbuilding than any other company in history, E. G. Grace, President, told Bethlehem's 300,000 employees by radio today.

Ships put on the sea from the company's eight yards engaged on new construction "comprise a bigger fleet than most nations could boast before the war," Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, commented in a letter voicing the Navy's congratulations to the employees and management. The Navy looks to both to surpass in 1944 the achievements of 1943, Secretary Knox added.

Speaking from a new United States destroyer at the Staten Island, N. Y., shipyard of the company, Mr. Grace gave these points on the 1943 record of the Bethlehem organization:

1. Production of Bethlehem's shipbuilding division was equivalent in value to more than 1,000 Liberty ships—which would represent more than 10,000,000 deadweight tons, or a total in excess of 50 per cent of the nation's entire merchant shipping output for 1943.

2. The division's yards serviced, repaired, or converted more than 7,000 ships—a total representing almost 25 per cent of all the ocean-going ships in the world prior to the war.

3. Bethlehem's Navy and Maritime Commission program of combat and cargo ships embraces 38 different types, from superbattleships and aircraft carriers to trawlers, and is the greatest and most diversified for any company in history.

4. The company's production of 13,000,000 tons of steel established a new peak and was sufficient to build 3,500 Liberty ships. Output in 1942 totaled 12,500,000 tons and in 1939 less than 8,000,000 tons.

5. Naval and other war commitments now scheduled by Bethlehem for 1944 will exceed its unprecedented activities of 1943.

Both Germany and Japan Face Crushing Allied Blow in 1944

By the Associated Press

Crushing blows against Germany and Japan, with complete victory over Germany in 1944, were forecast by Admirals Ernest J. King and William F. Halsey and Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, made it clear that a tremendous offensive against Japan was planned for the coming year as he said in an interview in Washington that the United Nations would begin shifting their power from the Atlantic to the Pacific theater even before the final defeat of Germany.

He declared he agreed with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, new European invasion commander, that Germany may be expected to fall in 1944, and, meantime, "unremitting pressure on Japan will be continued and increased."

Strategy for Japan's defeat and the "main lines of attack" have been determined, he said.

General Devers, being switched from command of U. S. forces in the European Theater to be Deputy Commander of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Zone, said in a speech in London that the Allies were "closing in upon the enemy," and "1944 gives every promise of being a year of deliverance.

"It may be prophesied," he said, "that for each bomber used during the Battle of Tunis, a squadron of bombers, if necessary, will be used against the enemy in the future."

Admiral Halsey, U. S. naval commander in the South Pacific, said in an article in the American Magazine that "never have we been ready to strike killing blows in so many places, simultaneously."

"We propose to strike these blows again and again," he wrote.

"We have our country's enemy in full retreat on all fronts of this war along the equator—on the land, above it, on the sea and under it. We aim to fight our way along the straight road to Tokyo."

Eggs, Not 'Yeggs' Ruin Window Panes

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31 (AP)—A series of broken window panes in the farmers' distributing center building here was solved today. Eggs, thousands of them, were responsible, said Lloyd Williams, marketing specialist.

The large surplus of eggs caused the floor to sag and many windows have been broken.

"At first," he said, "we thought it was neighborhood kids, but we've traced it to the sagging floor."

Great Japanese Air Bases Stud Marshall Coral Atolls

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Dec. 31—Photographic reconnaissance now is available to show the effects of United States bombing missions over the Marshall Islands.

The pictures show great airfields fitted like mosaic patterns on the tiny coral atolls. Navy pilots describe the facilities as "the finest you'd want to find anywhere."

Perhaps the reason many of these installations are easily visible from the air is that for 15 years the Japanese have been fortifying the mandate isles of which the Marshalls form the outlying eastern barrier. Newer fortifications may be better camouflaged.

In aerial photos, one can see neat rows of tiny frame buildings lining symmetrical airfields. One photo shows what look like 30 barracks in a single area, as well as many other buildings.

Strong Japanese Defenses

United States Army and Navy bombing missions are beginning to encounter strong Japanese air defenses over the Marshalls. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's announcement yesterday spoke of "heavy opposition by Zeros" encountered by Army heavies attacking Maloelap on Dec. 28. The announcement continued, "Two Zeros were destroyed, 10 were probably destroyed. Two of our planes were shot down." A third United States plane was lost from a flight of Navy Liberators intercepted by 10 Zeros over the Marshalls.

But even as the Japanese air activity increases, the pictures of the Marshalls, with their fine airfields and formidable ground installations would lead to expectation of a Japanese air strength beyond what has so far been shown. Japanese raids on the newly won Gilbert positions have been mostly after-dark and high-altitude attacks.

The Japanese are fairly well supplied with Zeros, but never have, since the United States carrier attack on Dec. 4, sent up more than 35 fighters at a time, according to Navy announcements.

Sea War of Attrition

Any misguided optimism regarding this situation can be remedied quickly by turning to war maps, photos and Navy announcements. They emphasize that just as Allied sea warfare so far has been a war of attrition, so the Allied land war has been a war of recovery in the Pacific.

Land offensives which have become mapmakers' arrows to victory have been a year and a half in the making. They were marked out in the mud and jungles of New Guinea, the Solomons, and New Britain, the mud and snows of the Aleutians, and recently on the gray coral reefs of Tarawa and Makin. Land campaigns of the last 18 months have produced the major sea battles.

Land operations have varied in length. Attu lasted 19 days. New Guinea is 18 months old and probably has not reached the halfway mark. Tarawa was occupied in 76 hours at a cost of 3,500 casualties.

Time Element

Any proper time survey of the fighting must include the weeks and months necessary to prepare

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Russia:

Smashing Soviet Drive Nears Bug River Line

Russian forces have broken into the outer Bug River defenses in a driving offensive that has split the routed remnants of Nazi Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's legions and carried to within 30 miles of the River itself, front-line dispatches reaching Moscow said.

The Russian column sweeping toward the Bug, Germany's next line of defense along the south-central front west of the Dnieper River, thrust down the Kiev-Zhmerinka railway to open a deep wedge in the reeling Nazi army.

With the Warsaw-Smela railway severed at captured Kazatin, only one supply line remained open to the retreating Nazis before the main Odessa-Lwow line itself is endangered. That one

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War-Loan Dinner Honors 'Unconquerables'

Indications are today that the Jordan Marsh Company-sponsored Fourth War Loan dinner to the "unconquerable" nations of Europe on Jan. 8, will be a sell out. Subscriptions to the dinner at $1,000 a plate have been virtually all taken up.

The affair, which is a preliminary to the United States' Fourth War Loan drive, which begins on Jan. 18, will be held in the grand ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. A limited number of seats at the "unconquerable" dinner at $1,000 a plate still remain, it is announced.

Representatives of the various European nations which have been occupied by the Nazis, and leading state, city and military officials are to attend the dinner.

Head table guests include: George W. Mitton, chairman of the Board of Directors of Jordan Marsh Company; F. Winchester Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee; Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin; Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Mitton; Mr. and Mrs. Channing H. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Edwards, Jr.; Admiral Dewitt Ramsay; Maj. Gen. Alan V. Martini; Col. and Mrs. Harold C. Pierce, Marines; Brigadier General and Mrs. Burton O. Lewis, and Major General and Mrs. Sherman Miles.

Also General and Mrs. C. H. Kells; Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald; Commander W. N. Derby, Coast Guard; Scott Faron; Mr. and Mrs. Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul; the Rt. Rev. Athenagoras Cavadas, Greek Orthodox Bishop of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ae. A. van Panhuys, Netherlands Consul; Mr. and Mrs. Bjarne Ursin, Norwegian Consul; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auslander; the Rev. James H. Doyle, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston; the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; Rabbi H. H. Rabinovitz, and Sir Anthony George, British Consul.

Huntington School Term

The opening term of Huntington School's accelerated program will begin Jan. 3, Director James W. Lees announced. A large group of specially qualified high school students have registered for the program.

Police Counsel To Oppose Any Postponement

Four of the counsel for Boston police officials scheduled to go on trial next Monday, today delivered a letter to Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, stating they would be on hand on Monday, ready to proceed with the trial despite his notice that he would ask for a continuance to Jan. 17.

After acknowledging receipt of the Attorney General's letter stating that he would request that the date of the trial be put over until Jan. 17, the defense attorneys wrote: "The trial of these cases was deferred at the request of the Commonwealth over our strenuous objections They were definitely assigned for trial on Jan. 3, 1944. So that there may be no misunderstanding, this is to advise you that we will be at court on Monday morning prepared to proceed with the trial and shall object to any further continuance, and will expect the Commonwealth to be ready also."

The letter is signed by Arthur F. Bickford, counsel for Supt. Edward W. Fallon; Samuel P. Sears, counsel for Deputy Supt. John M. Anderson; Francis Juggins, counsel for Deputy Supt. James R. Claflin, and William H. Lewis, counsel for Capt. Edward J. Keating. The letter is not signed by Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Capt. John A. Dorsey.

10 Boston Postal Workers Retiring

Ending of the year means ending of work in the Boston postal district for ten employees retiring on annuity, it was announced by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly today.

Frank W. Cappers of Milton had served the longest of the group, having been appointed on May 1, 1900. Mr. Cappers is a carrier. William P. Sullivan of Belmont, is the Assistant Superintendent of Mails at the Inquiry Section in the main Boston Postoffice. He was appointed Nov. 18, 1912.

The others retiring tonight are:

Harry Foster of Melrose, a clerk in the Registry Section, appointed April 1, 1911. Francis J. Howard of Newton, special clerk in the South Postal Annex, appointed June 20, 1910; Edward J. Cotter of West Somerville, a carrier at the West Somerville Branch, appointed October, 1900; George H. Perry of Revere, a carrier at the Revere Branch, appointed Jan. 28, 1903; Michael A. Walsh of Brookline, carrier at the Chestnut Hill Branch, appointed Oct. 11, 1901; John E. A. Adamson of Roxbury, laborer at the South Postal Annex, appointed May 1, 1919; Lewis Sheffield of Los Angeles, Calif., a clerk at the South Postal Station, appointed Oct. 1, 1935, and Christopher E. Whelan of Somerville, route supervisor at the Motor Vehicle Service, appointed Sept. 24, 1917.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

STEARNS'

Winter Catalog

of LINENS

We believe that a considerable number of our customers welcome this annual offering of household linens as an opportunity for replenishing their depleted supplies and this year, as always, we have made every effort to be ready to meet their needs. We have on hand, in good quantities, a well-balanced stock of fine quality linens from Ireland . . . table damask, huckaback towels, glass towels, dish towels and linen pillow cases. We also have blankets, most of them 100% new wool, puffs, bedspreads, cotton sheets and cases, bath towels and some pillows. All are at prices which will be readily recognized as exceptionally sound values. Third floor.

Bath Towels by Martex

White with striped borders in blue, gold, green or coral.

Guest Towels, 16 x 28 ... 3.60 doz.
Bath Towels, 22 x 44 ... 6.50 doz.
Bath Towels, 24 x 48 ... 7.80 doz.
Face Cloths, 12 x 12 ... 1.50 doz.

100% Wool Blankets

"FAMOUS" by KENWOOD, 100% new wool in rose, blue, green, peach. Bound with 4-inch rayon satin ribbon.
Size 72 x 84 ..... 14.95 each

"WAVE" BY NORTH STAR, 100% new wool in rosedust, blue or green. Bound with 4-inch rayon satin.
Size 72 x 84 ..... 16.95 each

Bed Pillows

Covered with striped ticking. Filled with white goose and duck feathers.
Size 20 x 28 ..... 5.95 each

Utica Percale

COTTON SHEETS AND CASES

Made from the best cotton grown in the United States. Their thread count of over 200 threads to a square inch gives them exceptional smoothness and durability.

Four and one inch hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming.

	HEMMED	SIZES	HEMSTITCHED
Cases	90c ea.	42x40½	1.10 ea.
Cases	95c ea.	45x40½	1.15 ea.
Sheets	3.95 ea.	72x108	4.25 ea.
Sheets	4.25 ea.	81x108	4.55 ea.
Sheets	4.50 ea.	90x108	4.80 ea.
Sheets	4.25 ea.	72x113	4.55 ea.
Sheets	4.80 ea.	90x113	5.10 ea.

Irish Table Linens

IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS. Double damask in rose, chrysanthemum or Renaissance patterns.

Cloth 68 x 68 ..... 10.50 each
Cloth 68 x 86 ..... 12.75 each
Cloth 68 x 104 ..... 14.75 each
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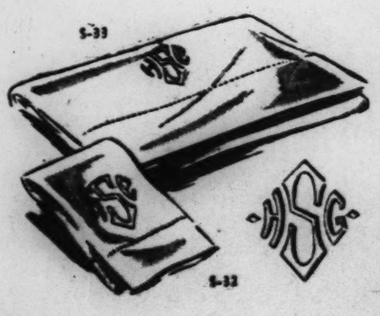

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House Leaders Speak

By a Staff Photographer

Officials Review Home-Front Record

Both the Majority and Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives met on the platform at the Boston City Club last night in a tribute from members and guests. Shown here, left to right: Massachusetts Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), Marcus Beebe, 2d, President of the City Club, and Massachusetts Representative John W. McCormack (D).

U. S. War Production Lauded By Congressional Leaders

Revealing that the United States Navy will have achieved its goal of a two-ocean fleet two years ahead of its proposed schedule, and lauding both the heroism of American forces on the world's battlefronts and the amazing production records on the home front, leaders of the National House of Representatives, speaking at the Boston City Club last night, urged unstinting sacrifices to hasten the day of ultimate victory.

"By the end of 1944," said Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, "the Navy will have 41,179 vessels of various types and sizes, compared with its 1939 strength of 1,091.

"At the end of this year," he continued, "the Navy was the biggest in all history. Within the coming month the Navy will complete its projected two-ocean fleet two years ahead of schedule. The Navy now is using in battle and fleet operations ships which were not scheduled for delivery before 1946 or 1947," he added.

Representative McCormack added that by the end of next year, "our combat ship strength will be close to equal that of all the rest of the world combined."

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, praised the demonstrated unity of the American people—"the co-operation of all elements which have confused and confounded our enemies."

He declared that the goal of victory was clearer today, and that "we know it with the hard, clear assurance which is born of battle and we know it as we could not have known it a year ago."

Representative Martin, pointing to the heavy United States losses already sustained, added that "the cost of victory will be great." He quoted comparative figures of war production during the first World War and that of today.

"During the first World War," he said, "we produced a total of 132,000 machine guns. But, in two months of this year, alone, we produced 150,000 machine guns and 132,000 sub-machine guns as well. During the whole of the World War," he added, "we produced only 80 tanks. This year we produced 5,000 tanks in a two-month period. And, finally," he added, "we are now producing more than 8,000 planes a month."

High Court Censures Hudson

Refusal of Hudson, Mass., citizens to authorize the purchase of chlorination equipment for the town's water supply after being ordered to do so by the State Department of Public Health as an emergency war act brought the ire of the State Supreme Court in a decision rendered by the full bench.

The court decision, written by Judge Henry T. Lummus, and made public yesterday, departed from the usual factual comments to instruct the residents of Hudson as to their responsibilities in the matter.

"A town is not an independent sovereignty," the opinion said. "It is merely a subordinate agent of the State's government. It is a creation of the Commonwealth from which are derived all of its powers and those of its voters and officers. . . . Plainly, a town is in no position to defy its creators."

The Department of Public Health on April 10, 1942, ordered the town of Hudson to provide the water purifying equipment to keep its supply safe against sabotage. On April 29, at a town meeting, members refused to authorize the town's public works commission to install the equipment.

Judge Lummus's opinion also said: "Any person, whether lawyer or layman, though not a party to the cause, who counsels or aids a party in disobeying a decree, is himself punishable. . . . We still have the right to assume that upon sober thought the town and its officers and inhabitants will not continue to defy. . . . For that reason we shall not put forth at this time the full judicial power that might be brought to compel obedience."

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FILENE'S TOILETRIES—STREET FLOOR

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Three stories, "Mishap on Ice," "The Little Old Woman and Her Peach Cake," and "Hot as Summer, Cold as Winter," will be told at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m. Open to all children.

Sunday

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Museum Treasure" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Miss Adlow will give a talk on "Mexican Art" in the lecture hall. Both are free to the public.

Miss Felice Stampfle will give a gallery talk on "Renaissance Painting" in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

The Stradivarius Quartet will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A public meeting conducted by Chaplain Carl Knudsen, U. S. N. R., on "Spiritual By-Products of Combat Duty," will be held in the Charles Street Meeting House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, at 4 p. m.

Max Lerner will speak on "The Revolution of Our Time" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on "The Year of Decision" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New Year's Eve Activities Are to Cover a Wide Range

Citizens of Boston will have the New Year's Eve choice of staying cozily at home by the radio, attending one of the five or more Watch Night services in Boston churches, going to a midnight show at the movies or to hotels and restaurants for dinner parties, or just walking the streets in throngs of merrymakers.

Service men will be taken care of with a lavishness which should satisfy them all. Twelve different parties are scheduled at USO centers throughout the city, plus one in Dorchester and two others in Charlestown.

New Year's Eve dances, with music provided by special orchestras, will be given at the Atlantic Service Club, the Buddies Club, the North Station Service Club, the Esplanade Service Club, the Army and Navy "Y" in Charlestown, the Temple Place Service Club, the Navy Mothers Club in Charlestown, and at the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at 888 Washington Street, Boston.

An informal dance from 8 to 1 is scheduled for merchant seamen at the Bostonian Hotel on Boylston Street. There will be furnished by the United Seamen's Service.

Seamen's Club

A formal dance will be held at the Seamen's Club in Batterymarch Street, and another under the auspices of the Copley Square Officers Club will be held in the Hotel Brunswick from eight o'clock, with hostesses on hand at both places.

Traditional Watch Night services will be held at 11 o'clock in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tremont Street and at Trinity Church in Copley Square, both Episcopal. At 11:30 a service will be conducted in Old South Congregational Church in Copley Square by the Rev. Phillips Endecott Osgood of Emmanuel Church. Park Street Church will have continuous observances of the last night of the year from 8 o'clock on, beginning with a young people's service and concluding with an 11 o'clock Watch Night service at which the Rev. James T. Rider, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, will preach the sermon.

Churches Unite

Tremont Methodist Church and the First Baptist Church in Boston will join with Clarendon Street Baptist Church in services at the latter edifice at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Norman L. Lavers, pastor of the Clarendon Street church, will conduct the services.

The Boston Elevated Railway will as always run ten-minute rapid-transit service and augmented surface line schedules all night until the early morning hours. Service in the Tremont and Boylston street subways will be continuous and frequent, and all stations on the rapid transit system except Thompson, Kendall, Atlantic Avenue, and Adams Square, will remain open.

In anticipation of what they believe may be the biggest crowd in many years, every policeman on the Boston force will be on duty from 9 o'clock Friday, and in addition 2,000 auxiliary police have been asked to help out from 9:30 on. No police will be furnished night spots for the customary paid details.

U. S. Seizure of Fall River Mills Seen Only Quick End to Strike

Quick ending of the textile strike in Fall River can be obtained only by seizure of the mills by the President, both Federal and State investigators agreed here today. This is the biggest current tieup in New England.

However, whether this method will be adopted was regarded here today as problematical. Though the case has been certified to the National War Labor Board, it has not yet accepted it, and previously, on Dec. 6, declined to. To go to the President, the National WLB will have to recommend seizure.

Walkout of 1,200 skilled craftsmen in a jurisdictional conflict between labor unions has closed two mills, reduced seven more to a fraction of their production, and made 5,000 other workers idle.

No immediate way out of the extremely difficult labor tangle has been opened by the persistent efforts to negotiate a settlement made by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the New England War Labor Board, and the United States Conciliation Service.

The walkout represents an effort of the Loom Fixers' Union, an independent craft union with a history of more than 50 years, to protect itself from being wiped out by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Last year the C. I. O. union won a labor board election in the mills which gave it exclusive bargaining rights. This month it obtained an oral agreement from the manufacturers' association which threatened to undermine the Loom Fixers' Union.

This agreement called for placing two men on Dec. 13 in each mill to learn to be loom fixers. All would be members of the C. I. O. They were to be weavers, who already knew something about loom fixing, and were to be promoted. The occasion was a number of vacancies among the loom fixers.

For years the Loom Fixers' Union has been able to require that every loom fixer become a member. Anticipating that if a start was now made to permit rival C. I. O. men to become loom fixers without joining the loom fixers' union, this would eventually break up the loom fixers' organization, the loom fixers struck the day the new plan was to go in.

One way out of the strike would be the withdrawal of this controversial arrangement, it is said, and reliance is being placed on it in some quarters in case the Government does not take over the mills.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy, Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness but not quite so cold tonight. Considerable cloudiness but moderate temperatures Saturday. Light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Saturday, not quite so cold tonight becoming slightly colder late Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Saturday, not quite so cold tonight and moderate temperatures Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:23 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Saturday, 4:03 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Saturday, 4:23 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:00 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 5:23, p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday, 3:59 a. m., height 9.8 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Light Cast on Fourth Term By Roosevelt 'Flash Back'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Like it or not, history probably will record that a greater variety of social reforms were carried out under Franklin D. Roosevelt than under any previous United States President.

There was an element of the historic at the President's press conference this week when Mr. Roosevelt, the Commander in Chief of American forces, looked back mellowly over the extraordinary changes that have been effected under his earlier peacetime administration.

But it was not merely past history that was being reviewed. Most of the politically conscious reporters wondered if Mr. Roosevelt were not looking ahead to a possible fourth term. In fact, Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune bluntly asked whether the whole recapitulation did not add up to a fourth-term bid. Mr. Roosevelt flared up for a second at this, and then resumed his affable manner. Nothing was further from his thoughts, he allowed.

Past Linked With Present

There were other elements in the dramatic meeting. James A. Weschler of the crusading New York newspaper PM asked a question, representing in its implications the dissatisfaction of liberal groups in recent months with the shift in Mr. Roosevelt's emphasis from social reform to winning the war. Mr. Roosevelt handled this question in such a manner as to tie the old New Deal liberalism into the present regime.

And finally, a third important question was asked, this time by a woman, Mrs. Elisabeth May Craig of the Portland Press Herald, which projected the matter into the future. Mr. Roosevelt had dealt with the "New Deal" as the crusading early stage of his incumbency; then he had shifted to the present stage, the "win-the-war" phase. Mrs. Craig's question turned his attention to the postwar era. Mr. Roosevelt referred rather consciously to what the then President—whoever is running the Government—must do. There were certain things the country must guard against, he felt.

The United States must not fall into economic isolationism after this war as it fell into military isolationism after World War I. The United States must co-operate with other nations. At home it must achieve an expanding economy. And Mr. Roosevelt made plain he still felt that a new approach, and a new set of rules, must be followed after the war—that is, of course, by whoever is President.

Hint of Future?

Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt has promised to go before Congress as soon as it reconvenes and devote a good deal of attention to home matters. Maybe his press conference this week was a foretaste of what is to come.

Most reporters believe that the question that set Mr. Roosevelt to talking was a "planted" question—that is, that the President knew it was coming. At any rate, he was prepared. Political opponents had interpreted his professed desire to have the use of the term "New Deal" dropped as implying that he was ashamed of it. Mr. Roosevelt said he had had time to jot down some of the accomplishments of the now defunct "New Deal."

Only by historians, probably, can these reforms be properly gauged. America's modern urge for social reform started in William Jennings Bryan's and Theodore Roosevelt's time, but it was thwarted, and actually achieved little even when the latter took office. World War I interrupted a start at the long-delayed reforms, and then the reaction to Wilsonian internationalism brought President Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

No great democracy was so ripe for social reform as the United States when the 1929 collapse, that finally precipitated it, came. Industrial progress and mechanical developments cried aloud for new legislation and social devices in keeping with the times. Mr. Hoover, in his final years in office, started a surprising number of the balls rolling. Then came President Roosevelt.

Bank Collapses Recalled

Mr. Roosevelt at this press conference looked back over some of the developments. It was hard to remember that when he came to office there was no Federal insurance of bank deposits—that banks collapsed right and left and the unfortunates who had their money in them had no Federal guarantee of the funds. President Roosevelt, sitting in a gray suit behind his big desk, went over the extraordinary list with a little air of gratified self-consciousness, like a worthy youth reading high grades from his report card. It was a memorable scene.

Homes and farms had been saved from foreclosure by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Roosevelt said. There had been the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Soil Conservation Act. Wall Street and the stock market at long last had come under social control through the Securities and Exchange Commission. The United States—the last of the great nations—now had a start at old-age and unemployment insurance. There was Federal aid to the crippled and blind. There now was minimum-wage and maximum-hour legislation; the old bugaboo of the Federal Government's right to control child labor was settled.

Mr. Roosevelt went through the long list—from drought control to the Tennesese Valley Authority. That, said Mr. Roosevelt in effect, at last is history; and that is the "New Deal."

Reforms Here to Stay

Are succeeding Presidents going to tear down this structure? Most reporters at the press conference don't think so. The reforms may be altered and modified, but it is hard to imagine their disappearing.

The question put by Mr. Weschler of PM dealt with the racial issue on the railroads, raised by the defiance of the Fair Employment Practices Committee by several Southern railways and trade unions, which refuse to give equal pay and treatment to Negroes.

Mr. Roosevelt initially pushed the question aside. Liberal journals recently have been accusing the President of not only abandoning the "New Deal," but the social-reform measures which previously roused their enthusiasm.

There was some element of this liberal criticism implicit in the question put to the President about the F. E. P. C.

Mr. Roosevelt answered with restraint. Progress has been made in the improvement of racial relations in the past 10 years, he said. We can't bring about the millennium overnight. What is important, he said, is that the general trend of progress and betterment shall be continued.

6 Liberty-Ship Names Picked

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 31

Names selected for six Liberty ships under construction at the Peramente Metals Corporation shipyards, Richmond, Calif., will honor industrialists, natural scientists, and statesmen, the Maritime Commission announced yesterday.

Those for whom ships will be named:

Moses G. Farmer, 1820-1893, a native of Boscawen, N. H., credited with inventing the electric locomotive; William B. Leeds, 1861-1908, a leading industrialist and railroad executive who with Daniel G. Reid built up the American Tin Plate Company; Alfred G. True, 1853-1929, a Middletown, Conn., resident who was director of the Agriculture Department experiment stations from 1893 to 1915.

John W. Burgess, 1844-1931, a native of Cornersville, Tenn., who was a leading economist and professor at Amherst College; Uriah M. Rose, 1834-1913, famous Arkansas lawyer and President of the American Bar Association, 1901-1902; Francisco Morazan, 1799-1842, a Latin-American patriot and President of the Central American Federation in 1830, who became a martyr to the cause of independence in Honduras when he was captured and executed during a revolt.

Prices and Your Purse: More Clothing for Infants

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 31

Look for an ample supply of infants' and children's clothing on retail counters about February or March. The War Production Board has allotted materials for upwards of 2,000,000 dozens of low-cost durable children's clothing items, but it will take time to get them made and distributed.

Pork Stamps

Don't think you have to spend Spare Stamp No. 1 for pork before Jan. 2 unless you can use the meat profitably. Real bottleneck now is at slaughterhouses which are taking just about all the hogs from the farm that they can handle. Fact that fresh hams will be raised one point beginning Jan. 2 indicates that the warehouse glut is over. Reductions in point values of frozen foods is expected to make more freezer space for pork.

Shoes as Gifts

You can now give new shoes away outside the family, but you are supposed to go along when the recipient buys them and surrender your ration stamp at the same time you pay for the shoes.

Fuel Calendar

If you use rationed fuel only, you should have used only 35 per cent of your winter supply thus far, OPA warns. Sixty-five per cent of the winter still lies ahead, according to the Weather Bureau.

Period 1 coupons must be used by Jan. 3 in all areas, but period 2 coupons are good through Feb. 7 in all areas except the South where they are good through Jan. 24.

Time to Recap?

Icy streets may be a warning that your tires need recapping. Tire recapping has been removed from rationing. Proper time for recapping is when tires begin to wear smooth.

Here are deadlines for tire inspection when you will be told whether it's time to recap:

A Cards—March 31; Sept. 30.

B Cards—Feb. 28; June 30; Oct. 31.

C Card—Feb. 28, May 31; Aug. 31, and Nov. 30.

Antifreeze Supply

Don't be oversold on antifreeze by tales of scarcity.

Says WPB: "Production of alcohol antifreeze for this winter is 50 per cent more than last. On the basis of scheduled production and reduced number of motor vehicles operating, antifreeze is plentiful."

Frozen Foods

This month will be a good time to get acquainted with frozen fruits and vegetables if you haven't already done so. Except for frozen corn, peas, and lima beans, all frozen vegetables have been made point free. Apples, applesauce, and rhubarb will also be point free, while frozen blueberries and huckleberries will be cut from 12 to six points per pound.

Holiday Mail

ODT proudly calls attention to the way Christmas mail and express was handled generally on schedule this year, in contrast to the situation last year when many carloads were tied up for several days at some terminals. This year's troubles came chiefly in Christmas trees which were held for too-high prices and short-distance train travel in the East and Southeast, due largely to weather conditions which grounded aircraft, interrupted bus service and reduced automobile traffic.

Ration Dates:

Sugar: No. 29 in War Ration Book 4 is valid for five pounds of sugar through Jan. 15.

Meats, fats: Brown stamps L, M, N, P, and Q in Book 3 remain valid through Jan. 1. Stamp R valid through Jan. 29. S becomes valid Jan. 2.

Processed foods: Green stamps D, E, and F in Book 4 valid through Jan. 20. G, H, and J become valid on Jan. 1 and are good through Feb. 20.

Army-Navy 'E' Won by Plant In Terre Haute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 31—Employees of the Explosives Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at the Wabash River Ordnance Works here will receive the Army-Navy "E" award in ceremonies next Thursday afternoon.

The award, for excellence in production, will be the 34th to be presented to du Pont employees and the second to be presented at the Wabash River Ordnance works. An "E" was presented there last March to employees of the du Pont Engineering Department for the construction of the plant. The plant was built and is being operated by the du Pont Company for the Government.

A flag will be presented by Col. Theodore C. Gerber, Field Director of Ammunition Plants, St. Louis, Mo. The "E" pins will be presented by Capt. Walter F. Veatch, Commanding Officer, Naval Training School, St. Louis. They will be pinned on representatives of employees and management by Pfc. Carl W. Peckinpaugh of Billings General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., a wounded veteran of the present war.

Representatives of the employees will be George S. Jardine, who will make an address of acceptance, and Mrs. Aileen H. Sutton. The acceptance on the part of the management will be by Philip S. Cushing, Plant Manager.

The presentation ceremonies will be attended by all employees who can be spared from their jobs, but operation of the plant will not be interrupted.

Negro 'Chute Unit To Start Training

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 31

The first Negro parachute unit in the United States Army is to be activated at Fort Benning, Ga.

Serving under Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan, commanding the Airborne Command, the unit is designated as the 555th Parachute Infantry Company.

The War Department has authorized General Donovan to select volunteers for an enlisted cadre from the 92nd Infantry Division at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

After the first month's training those qualifying will receive $50 monthly additional pay.

Arsenal for U. S. British Worker Plan

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The British worker will not consider the war over when the last shot is fired in Europe, but will strive to make England the arsenal for America in destroying Japan, Patrick J. Carey of Kingsbury, London, believes.

Mr. Carey, representing the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers, is one of four British workers who are visiting Buffalo on a tour of American war industries. With them are four American workers who have just completed a similar tour of British factories.

At a dinner in their honor last night, Mr. Carey declared, "There is no complacency in England because we've been through too much. We've been through enough to know Germany is far from beaten."

High Purchasing Power Held Way to Check Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Steps to prevent a sudden drop in purchasing power—hence a depression—following the war should include substantial discharge payments to servicemen and layoff wages to war workers, also a tapering off, rather than abrupt cessation, of Government expenditures, according to Dr. H. M. Somers of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Somers presented an analysis of fiscal policies and price conditions following the first world war on which he based recommendations for economic adjustment after the present conflict, at a meeting of the 58th annual conference of the American Historical Association in session at Barnard College, Columbia University. The sessions are being attended by about 300 historians and professors of history from various eastern colleges, universities, and institutions.

"The first requisite in preventing a depression either immediately after or soon after this war is to recognize that the postwar economy is creeping up on us even though the war and the war economy will last for some time," Dr. Somers declared. "Provision must now be made for keeping up the level of purchasing power and spreading it out over time.

"People are not going to disgorge their savings on durable consumer goods or anything but bare necessities if they do not have assurance that their income will be maintained at least for a reasonable period.

"Since social conditions will probably make it necessary to demobilize the armed forces rapidly and terminate the major part of war production immediately, the best solution is to provide substantial discharge payments to servicemen and dismissal or layoff wages to war workers, both spread over, say, a six-months period; and, in addition to this, speedy and adequate advance payments should be made to war producers on account of terminated contracts. The dismissal wages should be allowable as expenses in contract termination proceedings.

"In the matter of disposing of plant materials," he continued, "orderly marketing through private outlets is desirable and uncertainty should be dispelled through an early statement of policy. In these ways the gradual tapering off of Government expenditures will be achieved mainly by disbursing funds through established private channels—there need be no cries of fear, nor of waste and extravagance."

Agreement with the view that payments to servicemen and to war workers are likely to be part of the postwar program was expressed by Prof. John M. Clark of Columbia University.

Foreseeable factors of the coming era of adjustment, according to Professor Clark, include transitional unemployment on a large scale; tremendous purchasing power in war savings in the form of checking accounts and bonds; the deliberate development of new products on a large scale; excessive demand, beyond supply, for certain consumer goods; increasing public sense of the necessity for domestic economic controls for a time; and a backlog of public works, justifiably greater than in peacetime.

Vegetables Outdo Flowers As All-America Selections

By Millicent Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 31—Three new vegetable varieties and two flowers are the winners of the All-America Selections for 1944. A lettuce, a cucumber, and a snap bean step forward to take a bow, and for sweet morale's sake a petunia named Cheerful and a marigold that looks like a chrysanthemum share the honors.

The All-America selections are made each year by a committee of 20 judges, specialists in horticultural and agricultural fields. The entries are thoroughly tested by being raised on official trial grounds located in 15 different climatic conditions in the United States and southern Canada, from nearly sea level to mile-high elevation, and in soils from sandy loam to rather stiff clay. Usually entries from many countries around the world are registered, but this year all the trials were American bred, entered from seedsmen, private growers, State Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The new Great Lakes Lettuce, bronze medal winner, makes news in the fact that it is a Crisphead or Iceberg type which looks like a market lettuce but is adapted to summer or warm weather growing as well as doing well in cool weather.

Some Outstanding Qualities

Its outstanding ability to form hard heads in warm weather, its resistance to tip-burn, and its freedom from early seed stalk development will make it a Victory Garden favorite. The supply of seeds for this year is, however, very limited, available only in packet quantities to early buyers. Great Lakes was developed by the Michigan Agricultural Station in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry.

Cubit Cucumber is the close runner-up in points to the lettuce, and also won the Bronze Medal. This California development has firm white flesh, few seeds, and a handsome dark green appearance which doesn't turn yellow. It is a prolific bearer on vigorous vines.

The bush snap bean winner, Keystonian Greenpod, receiving Honorable Mention, came from the bean-growing state of Idaho, where beans are grown for seedsmen and planters everywhere. The pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, straight, and dark green. It resembles Burpee Stringless, is a dependable seeder, prolific and long bearing.

Get Orders in Early

Victory gardeners interested in trying any of these new varieties are urged to order from their local seedsmen early, for the supply is limited.

In the flower class, Petunia Cheerful won the only Bronze Medal awarded. It is a clean, light salmon-pink that will brighten up the garden tremendously, the judges say, blooming all season in compact plants that are completely covered with flowers, each blossom about 2½ inches across. This is a new color shade in petunias and flushes up beautifully under artificial light when picked for the living room.

By next football season many a best girl will be wearing the new Marigold Mammoth Mum instead of a chrysanthemum, the growers prophesy. It is a big sulphur-yellow bloom on a long, strong stem, with very decorative, hardy dark green foliage, and looks like a Japanese chrysanthemum, with its incurved petals in a fluffy head. It blooms early in the garden and on until freezing, bearing generously, and when wide open lightens in color to a creamy yellow, soft and deep.

Federal School Aid Decried by Bowman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31—In his annual report to the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the college, declares that the final result of Federal support of education may mean the "eventual abandonment of local responsibility everywhere."

Such a danger to "the very foundations of schools, surely the most basic of our social institutions," should lead to a "general state of alarm" and to a "vigorous analysis" of every project in or out of Congress for "wholesale Federal aid to education," he stated.

Special opportunities for the resumption of schooling by men returning from the armed services seem both "fair and wise," Dr. Bowman asserts, adding that Federal support for such a program in the immediate postwar period is being "generally taken for granted. National education is a direct contribution to national security."

Dr. Bowman, one of the world's leading geographers, predicts in his report that the postwar educational system will include thorough-going instruction in geography, which he describes as "one of the most neglected fields in higher education."

FIRE-POWER, King of Battle!

In the hands of our valiant fighters, on land, air and sea, the devastating force of cannon, guns, bombs and shell is blazing a shorter route to victory!

In North Africa, at El Alamein, it was *Fire-Power* from the guns of the gallant British Tommies that broke Rommel's lines. At Stalingrad, it was *Fire-Power* in the hands of the heroic Russian defenders that gave the Wehrmacht its first great defeat on land. It was *Fire-Power*, too, from the cannon and guns of our Fighting Yanks that chased the Japs from Guadalcanal . . . and Munda . . . and the Gilberts and the Aleutians. And remember the weight of Allied *Fire-Power* at Midway . . . in Sicily . . . in Italy . . . over the war centers of Fortress Europe!

Now, as a new and climactic year of fighting is about to begin . . . we know that it is *Fire-Power* that holds our hopes for the future . . . *Fire-Power* in ever-increasing weight and frequency and volume . . . *Fire-Power* delivered with ever-increasing skill by millions of trained Allied fighting men . . . the overwhelming kind of *Fire-Power* referred to by Major General Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, when he said: *"It is not the size of a tank or the width of a gun carriage that destroys an enemy. Rather . . . the amount of steel and high explosive we can deliver at the enemy target is what will win battles and eventually win the war. And so we in Ordnance urge that we keep ever before our minds the one word 'Fire-Power' . . . which stands for destruction of our enemies and certain Victory."*

We at Oldsmobile feel it a high privilege to cooperate with Army Ordnance in the development and manufacture of many forms of this all-important Fire-Power.

Oldsmobile is building aircraft cannon of several types and sizes—including the widely used 20 mm. and 37 mm. automatic cannon and the type of "tank-size" 75 mm. cannon recently introduced in North American B-25 Bombers—"the flying 75." High-velocity cannon for tanks and tank destroyers are also rolling off the Oldsmobile lines in volume—the long-range weapons that have helped give our armored forces an edge over the Nazi Panzers.

Add to these the production of high-explosive and armor-piercing shell by the millions—shell of many types and sizes for both Army and Navy—and you'll see why Oldsmobile men and women are proud to repeat . . . *"Fire-Power* Is Our Business . . . our job to Keep 'em Firing."

LET'S MAKE '44 A VICTORY YEAR!

The big, climactic battles of this war still lie ahead. More . . . and MORE Fire-Power will be needed. Start saving *now* to buy at least one extra $100 War Bond in the 4th War Loan Drive, which begins on January 18th.

Buy More Bonds!

OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF **GENERAL MOTORS**

KEEP 'EM FIRING

New Movies in Boston and Hollywood—Opera

Miss Colbert In 'Sandhog' Comedy Film

Perhaps the funniest comedy to reach the screen in weeks is "No Time for Love," a Paramount film directed by Mitchell Leisen, now at the Metropolitan Theater.

Miss Colbert, as a photographer for a weekly picture magazine, proves that she can take it, for there are long scenes in which she must struggle through deep ooze, among the men digging an underriver tunnel. Her editor doesn't care for the arty sort of thing that she prefers.

As the fastidious Katherine Grant, Miss Colbert encounters a diamond in the rough among the sand hogs, Jim Ryan, played with abounding relish by Fred MacMurray. She can't forget him, and he reluctantly admits that she has the same effect on him.

Here we have one of the oldest stories of the movies, but one that always goes well if artfully freshened up, and acted by agreeable principals. Much of the fun arises from Katherine's supposition that Jim is much below her in the social scale. She gives him a resounding poke in the course of a musical chairs game she tries to teach him and his fellow-diggers at a corned-beef-and-cabbage party. That is what really rouses Jim's interest in her. When he thinks he is done with her forever, it is her camera that proves to the tunnel authorities that a machine which he has invented will work.

They battle comically all through the picture, even to the end, when he breaks up a party designed to celebrate her engagement to her publisher, and she polishes off with a straight to the chin a chorus girl who has come to tell her what's what.

Miss Colbert acts her part with charm and zest. Richard Haydn adds much with his humors as a hungry musician, friend of the romantics, and Ilka Chase provides her special brand of dry comedy as Katherine's amused sister. Others in a good cast include Paul McGrath, June Havoc, Marjorie Gateson, Robert Herrick, Grant Withers, Alan Hale, Jr., Fred Kohler, Jr., and as classy a bunch of sand hogs as one could wish to see. There are thrills in the tunnel-digging scenes, and a ludicrous photographer's nightmare for Katherine.

The companion feature is "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House" with Jimmy Lydon playing the title role.

Guild Play Here Jan. 31

"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," an adaptation by Clifford Odets of a play by Franz Werfel, is reported scheduled for a fortnight in Boston beginning Jan. 31, after a three-day try-out at New Haven. The play, which is set in Occupied France, is said to have for principal characters a pair of refugees who have been described as "a Polish Don Quixote and a Jewish Sancho Panza." Annabella, J. Edward Bromberg, and Louis Calhern have previously reported for a cast to which Hilda Vaughn and E. G. Marshall have lately been added. Stewart Chaney is designing the settings.

Jack Benny Back to Make New Fantasy

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

After traveling 15,000 miles in 10 weeks and giving more than 150 shows in the Mediterranean area, Jack Benny is back at Warner Brothers, where he made "George Washington Slept Here." His new picture will be called "The Horn Blows at Midnight." In the cast will be Alexis Smith, Franklin Pangborn, John Alexander, Allyn Joslyn, Reginald Gardiner and Guy Kibbee.

One of the first things Mr. Benny would like to disclaim is that he said what "Yank," the servicemen's paper, attributed to him. It was someone else, Mr. Benny says, who was quoted as remarking in New York that the men overseas are not seeing good pictures. For his part, he saw many new films abroad, in Sicily, Tunisia, Egypt and Italy, films which have not yet been released in this country.

As to the rest of the trip, the people he saw, the things he did, Mr. Benny says:

"I didn't do anything. I saw heroes."

The new picture will be a fantasy, thus setting itself against what are still considered, in spite of the success of the recent Lubitsch picture, "Heaven Can Wait," the greatest odds in the motion picture field.

According to the experts, fantasy is for the imagination, not for realistic reproduction. It is easy to see imaginatively the things the printed page describes, but show them with flesh-and-blood people on the screen and they somehow lose their effectiveness.

Mr. Benny's fantasy, which was written by Jacques Thierry, and put in screen form by Sam Hellman and James V. Kern (one of the Yacht Club Boys), is laid in Heaven, and utilizes such terms as "chief of small planet management," etc. The producer is Mark Hellinger.

"I did see some old pictures," he said, speaking of his trip abroad to entertain troops, "but I saw a great many new pictures. I even saw "Arsenic and Old Lace," which isn't released here."

What Mr. Benny would like to stress is that the troops could do with a great deal more live entertainment than they are getting. Movies are necessary, but seeing screen and stage favorites, he thinks, is one of the biggest boosts the boys get.

Never far from any front, he was never actually in combat zones except when he went to Italy.

"I had a wonderful and an exciting time," he said, "but anyone who wants to make a Frank Merriwell story out of it won't get any help from me. It was practically a vacation."

Stravinsky to Conduct

Igor Stravinsky will be guest conductor at the concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall on Jan. 14 and 15, and in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Jan. 13. These concerts will follow the second trip of the Orchestra to New York and other cities, which will occupy the coming week.

Stravinsky will present the first performances of his Four Norwegian Moods for Orchestra, and also introduce here in symphonic performance his Circus Polka, which he composed in 1942 for a ballet of trained elephants in the circus of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey. The composer will open his program with his Suite, "Pulcinella," drawn from music of Pergolesi. He will also conduct a Suite from his ballet, "Jeu de Cartes" ("Card Game") and his Symphony in C major.

San Carlists In 'Barber Of Seville'

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Don Basilio, the singing master, and Figaro, the major domo, reappeared on the Boston Opera House stage last evening in the persons of Harold Kravitt, bass, and Carlo Morelli, baritone, two pillars of the San Carlo Opera Company. These two characters are no doubt what keep Rossini's "Barber of Seville" alive for modern audiences, for the opera in most regards has become an antique piece and comes to performance against great odds. Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" is music of the future by comparison. Rosina reappeared, too, hardly more than a shade of a dramatic character today, and Don Bartolo and the Count of Almaviva, both all but gone-by types.

Certain of the situations of the libretto retain their old force and some passages of vocal ensemble hold their charm and probably always will. Rosina's opening aria will never give out, though it is more a concert piece than an opera scene. On the saving side, Don Basilio's "Calumny" and Figaro's "Largo al factotum" belong where the composer set them. They are of the theater theatrical.

Regarding the "Calumny," it was too bad that the conductor, Mr. Buckley, mistook it last night for a symphonic poem and withdrew interpretation of it away from Mr. Kravitt for the benefit of the orchestra; a strange quirk, indeed, of artistic judgment.

What ingratiates the San Carlo singers with their audiences more than anything else, perhaps, is their pleasant approach to their music and their fearlessness and assurance in their presentation of it. This trait was charmingly evident in the case of Doris Marinelli, the soprano, in Rosina's opening aria, in the music lesson, and in her recitatives throughout. In the case of Mario Palermo, the tenor, it greatly helped at needed moments the illusion of Almaviva as a hero.

Christian Science Radio Programs

The Christian Science programs which have been radiocast on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a. m. over Station WMEX, Boston, have been discontinued.

However, the Sunday half-hour program over Station WMEX will continue to be radiocast as usual at 2:30 p. m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by each edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinuance of Programs

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m. WMEX, 1510kc.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Jan. 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 613meg, 48.4m.

London—6:00 p. m.—London Studio Orchestra. GRH, 9.82meg, 30.5m; GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20meg, 48.4m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed speaks. GRH, 9.82meg, 30.5m; GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKF, 11.8meg, 25.3m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23meg, 19.6m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLGJ, 11.71meg, 25.2m; VLQ6, 9.86meg, 31m.

London—10:15 p. m.—The Royal Marines Band. GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m; GSW, 7.33meg, 41.9m; GRW, 6.15meg, 48.7m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Saturday, Jan. 1

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13meg, 31m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m.

London—8 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GRH, 9.82meg, 30.5m; GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m.

Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes: Robertson Scott. GRH, 9.82meg, 30.5m; GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20meg, 48.4m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Current Events. GSU, 7.26meg, 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRC, 2.91meg, 102.9m; GSW, 7.23meg, 41.4m; GRW, 6.15meg, 48.7m.

Sunday, January 2

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Concert TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—London Commentary. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—World News Round-Up: J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service, Edinburgh. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

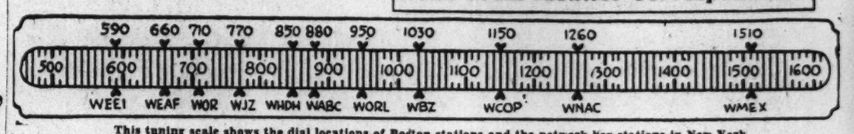
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.33 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sk	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Red Cross Program	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news,	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:45	Interview; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Red Nichols' Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	F. Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	'Dateline': drama	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	News service
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Al Trace's Orchestra	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Fred Lang, news	You Shall Have Music,
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Earl Godwin, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"	"Excursions in Science"
8:15	**comedy quiz; mu-**	"Parker Family"; dr.	**Graham; F. Black's Or**	Fulton Oursler, news	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	**sic; drama; orch.;**	Meet Your Navy; music	'Hit Parade'; M. War-	"The Cisco Kid"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	**guest stars; News**	var show; Interviews	now's Or.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; dr.	'Beyond Victory'
9:00	**Playhouse: 'Re-**	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Hulda**
9:15	**member the Night'**	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chor	Gracie Fields' Show	**Lashanska Leider Recital**
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz;	
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc	**Classical Album:** Olym-
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	**John Gunther, news**	**Amos and Andy, comedy**	Cedric Foster, news	pics- New York Rovers
10:15	riety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	**skit; Edward Robinson**	Sport Preview; A. Ward	Hockey Game
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonettes with	Sports Newsreel; guest	Del Courtney's Orch	News service
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	**Elmer Davis, talk**	Musical Roundup	Henry Busse's Orch
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch
11:15	Jam; Ridzout	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; "Off Record"	Cotton Bowl Preview	Glen Miller's Orch
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	**Editor's Roundup**	Vincent Lopez Orch	Dance music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Watchnight Service	**Editor's Roundup**	New Year's Salute	Dance music

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Music from Manhattan;	News; Tune Factory	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	specialists; orchestra	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:30	"Follies"; music	"Breakfast Club"	**NBC String Ensemble**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	**NBC String Ensemble**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Youth on Parade"	"Day of Prayer"	Four-H Club program	News; Tune Factory	Boston Newsboys' Club
10:15	"Youth on Parade"	"Day of Prayer"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's Pgm; News	Saturday Showdown	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Talk; guests	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker; Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	**"On Stage, Everybody";**	'Hook n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	**Variety; orchestra**	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	Melody for Meditation,
11:30	"Pashigian in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary; talk	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour	Dick Haymes, songs
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Circle C Band
12:15	**We Hereby Resolve**	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Circle C Band
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Hour	Man on Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; drama	Farm and Home Hour	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Orange Bowl foot-	Symphony of Melody	**N. E Sector Army Show:**	Day of Prayer	Italian Melodies
1:15	ball game; Texas	Symphony of Melody	**Dr.; music; guests**	Henry Jerome's Orch	Invitation to Opera
1:30	A. & M. vs. L. S. U.	"Easy Rhythms"	**N. E Sector Army Show**	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	from Miami, Fla	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	BBC Day of Prayer	Parade of Bands
2:00	Orange Bowl foot-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Week-End Function	Cotton Bowl football	You Shall Have Music,
2:15	ball game; Texas	**Verdi's "La Traviata";**	Week-End Function	game; Texas-Randolph	You Shall Have Music,
2:30	A. & M. vs. L. S. U.	**Licia Albanese; Jan**	Week-End Function	Field; from Dallas,	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	from Miami, Fla	**Peerce; Lawrence Tib-**	Week-End Function	Texas	News service
3:00	Orange Bowl foot-	**bett; Thelma Votipka;**	First Piano Quartet	Cotton Bowl football	Musical Fantasy
3:15	ball game	**Mona Paulee; John**	First Piano Quartet	game; Texas-Randolph	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Sugar Bowl foot-	**Dudley; George Ce-**	"Maple Street"; drama	Field; from Dallas,	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	ball game; Tulsa	**hanowsky; Cesare So-**	"Maple Street"; drama	Texas	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	vs. Georgia Tech	**dero, conductor**	Musical program	Cotton Bowl football	Mystery Melody
4:15	from New Orleans	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Musical program	game; Texas-Randolph	Mystery Melody
4:30	Sugar Bowl foot-	**Verdi's "La Traviata";**	Curt Massey, songs	Field; from Dallas	"Should Old Acquaint-
4:45	ball game; Tulsa	**Licia Albanese; Jan**	Rose Bowl football	East-West football	ance Be Forgot"
5:00	vs. Georgia Tech	**Peerce; Lawrence Tib-**	game; Bill Stern an-	game; from San Fran-	Jan Garber's Orch
5:15	from New Orleans	**bett; others**	nouncing	cisco	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
5:30	Sugar Bowl foot-	Musical program	Rose Bowl football	East-West football	Bing Crosby, songs
5:45	ball game	Treasury Star Parade	game; Bill Stern an-	game; from San Fran-	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	**Service Commanders**	nouncing	cisco	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	**Greetings; speakers**	Rose Bowl football	East-West football	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	game; Bill Stern an-	game; from San Fran-	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	nouncing	cisco	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	**'What's New?'; Variety;**	Rose Bowl football	East-West game, from	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	the Gun; drama	**drama; Lt. Gen. Ira C.**	game; Bill Stern	San Francisco	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	**Baker; Cecil B. De-**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Digest; Music	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	**Mille; Don Ameche, mc**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx; Va-	Ray Henle, news	Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies"	Religious program
8:15	riety Show; guests	**Edw. Tomlinson, news**	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, singer;	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	**Boston Symphony Or.:**	'Truth or Consequences	"Foreign Assignment";	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**Dr. Koussevitzky, con.**	Ralph Edwards, cond	dramatic series	"Lest We Forget"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	**Mischa Elman, soloist;**	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Mar-	**Classical Album:**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Martinu's Concerto**	comedy; songs; orch	ion Claire; Gilbert	**Haydn's Symphony No.**
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Can You Top That?';	Russell; Ruth Slater;	**45**
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	"Madame Pompadour"	**Classical Album:** Bruins-
10:00	Serenade"; music	**John Gunther, news**	"Million Dollar Band";	E. A. Gunnison; News,	Toronto Maple Leafs
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Hildegarde, guest	Saturday Night Bond-	hockey game
10:30	Pat Barnes, m. c.	Present; Drama, music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45	Network speaker	Gov. John W. Bricker	billy show; W Ford mc	Musical Roundup	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Chester's Orch
11:15	Jam; Ridzout	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Weather; Off Record	George Hamilton's Or.	Will Bradley's Orch
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	**"I Sustain the Wings";**	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	adventure dramas	Pat Sands' Orchestra	**Capt. G. Miller, con.**	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	**World News Roundup**	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	**E. Power Biggs,**	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	**Organ Recital**	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	**People's Platform**	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Manner"
10:45	**People's Platform**	Services; speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	**Services of The Moth-**
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel; speaker	Service from Cathedral	**er Church, The First**
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel; speaker	Church of St. Paul;	**Church of Christ,**
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	**Scientist, in Boston,**
11:45	**ing; guest speak.**	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News service	Italian Music; record's	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	**Reviewing Stand: "The**	News report
12:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	"Welcome to Wheeler	**Soldiers' Vote Bill"**	Deanna Durbin, songs,
12:30	**Transatlantic Call;**	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	**'People to People'**	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse,
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Labor for Victory	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30	**Edward S. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	table; U. S. & Brit'n	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	with Jos. Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	**Today's Men & Women**
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	**John Charles Thomas;**	Religious program	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	World News; Songs	Newscast	**orchestra; chorus;** talk	Religious program	**gram: talk; music**
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic-**	Seth's Village Canteen	**Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt**	"This Is Fort Dix" all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**Symphony: Ar-**	"D'Artega Presents"	World News Parade	soldier show; T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies,
3:30	**tur Rodzinski,**	"Hot Copy"; drama	**'The Army Hour'; choir;**	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	**con.; Rob't Cassa-**	"Hot Copy"; drama	**speakers; band; drama**	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	**desus: Beethoven's**	Concert Hall	**Pickups from training**	**Thanks to America: or.;**	Religious program
4:15	**Emperor Concerto**	Concert Hall	**centers through't world**	**trio; soloist; Talks**	Religious program
4:30	**Andre Kostelanetz;**	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Capt. Jim Healy	**'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr**	Religious program
4:45	**Lily Pons, guest**	**ditions: W. Pelletier**	Capt. Jim Healy	**'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr**	Religiods program
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	John Vandercook; John	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	Fireside Party; Drama;	Religious program
5:15	**Swarthout; Reed**	Gunther, news analysis	**Leopold Stokowski, con;**	ch.; Griff Williams Or.	Religious program
5:30	**Kennedy; chorus.**	Musical Steelmakers	**Howard Hansen's 4th**	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	**"Dear John"; sk.**	Musical Steelmakers	**Symphony; Wagner**	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	**Theater: Richard**	**"Radio Hall of Fame";**	Religious program	Barbara Luddy: **"The**	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	**Whorf; drama**	**Willie Howard; Burns**	Religious program	**Sailor and the WAVE"**	light Services; speaker
6:30	**America in the Air**	**& Allen; Georgia**	**The Great Gildersleeve'**	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	**America in the Air**	**Gibbs; E. G. Swing; or.**	dr. with Harold Peary	Little Show; Drama	Religious drama
7:00	**William Shirer**	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	**Classical Album: Pist-**
7:15	Perry Como's Show	**Dorothy Thompson**	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	**on's Incredible Flutist**
7:30	**"We, the People";**	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Bandwagon; Jan Garber	Old - Fashioned Revival	**Classical Album: Pist-**
7:45	**interviews; orch.**	Kelly, m. c.	Or.; M. Downey; News	Hour; speaker	**on's Incredible Flutist**
8:00	Jerry Lester Show;	Ray Henle, news	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander's Medi-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	guest, Anna Sten	Air Lane Trio; songs	Carthy; Jane Powell	ation Board; guest	Services; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	**Mack Harrell; Dorothy**	"One Man's Family"	panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	**Kirsten; chorus; orch.**	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	**Cleveland Symphony Or.;**	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	**gest; drama; music**	**Chamber Music Society**	Round; orch.; songs	**Eric Leinsdorf, cond.;**	Hour; speaker
9:30	**Fred Allen & Co.;**	**of Lower Basin Street**	American Album of Fa-	**Beethoven's Overture**	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	**Albert Spalding**	Hollywood Reporter	military Music	**to Coriolanus; Eroica**	Hour; speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	**Gertrude Lawrence;**	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	**Brian Aherne; dr. or.**	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good-Will Hour	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; con.	John J. Anthony, con.	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; dr	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; gst. soloist	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; World War II	Weekly War Journal	News; Weather; Review	News service	Horace Heidt's Orch.,
11:15	Jam; Ridzout	Weekly War Journal	News of the World	Old-Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	"Viva America";	Newscast	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	"Viva America"	Bob Strong's Or.; News	**"Hawaii"**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Music; News; Talk

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	'Spotlight Revue'	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Im'g'ne Wolcott; Words	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quar.; Weather	Boake Carter, news	"Noonday Musicale"
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Musicale"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful";	Baukhage Talking; n'ws	'The Little Show'; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Hoedown" recordings	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news;	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade,
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fish'rm'n's Prgm; news	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	'Curtain Time With
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen

Two Planes Gift to U. S. Of Brockton Women's Club

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A $300,000 Consolidated Liberator bomber and a $110,000 ambulance plane will be the double New Year's gift of the citizens of Brockton to the boys on the fighting fronts. War bonds certificates to cover the purchase of both these planes will be presented to Mayor Joseph H. Downey at a meeting of the Brockton Woman's Club on Monday afternoon.

This organization, which will have its meeting in the Commercial Club auditorium, is responsible for raising the money for the gift and has the distinction of being the first club in Massachusetts to present a bomber in the drive for the $15,000,000 pledged by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the war bond drive. Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, Past President of the Brockton Club and budget chairman for the General Federation, initiated plans for the purchase of the bomber. The response was so great that enough more was raised to buy the other plane.

Nine teams of 10 members each have been working so enthusiastically to show the boys on the battlefronts how the home town is backing them up that they reached their original $300,000 goal 19 days before their campaign deadline, which is tomorrow. They were overjoyed to hear today that they had sold sufficient bonds to purchase an ambulance plane, too.

Already one home-town boy, Aviation Cadet William H. Delaney, has asked for the post of pilot aboard the "City of Brockton" bomber. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy J. Delaney of 836 Crescent St., he is now in training at Nashville, Tenn.

A $25 war bond will be awarded at Monday's meeting to the winner of the letter contest on "Why I Buy Bonds" which the Club sponsored along with the campaign. Hundreds of school children and adults have sent in their 50-word entries.

General Federation war service pins will be presented to the team captain who turns in the largest amount of money and to the team member who solicits the largest total of bonds. The nine captains are: Mrs. Henry J. Lupien, War Service and Defense Chairman of the Club, Miss Louise Porter, Mrs. E. Norris Brown, Mrs. George Henault, Mrs. Emory C. Wixon, Mrs. James F. Buckley, Mrs. Ralph O. Kingman, Mrs. Lee Baker, and Mrs. Ernest E. Dewyer. They have been assisted by Mrs. Bernard S. Sabean, President of the Club.

Monday Meetings

Cohasset Woman's Club—All-day meeting at Town Hall. Nathaniel Hurwitz will open the 11 o'clock session with a film of Cohasset, and Robert Verge, Clerk of Quincy Court, will be the other morning speaker. "Ships for Victory" will be shown in the afternoon and there will be talks by several speakers.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge — Antonia Carbonell, son of the Consul General of Venezuela, who is a graduate student at M. I. T., will speak on "Five Years of South American Travel" at an open meeting at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, at 2 p. m..

Waban Woman's Club — "An Australian Looks Into the Future" will be the subject of a talk by Archibald Gilchrist at 2 o'clock in the Neighborhood Clubhouse. Mrs. William N. Davis will preside.

Stone Wall and Everything

Farm in Weston, Mass.

Just purchased by William A. Ready, this seven-acre farm with a 16-room house typifies New England at its best. There's a living room with three fireplaces, a young orchard, and a house rebuilt on the site of the second oldest homestead in Weston. Some of the original features of the old house are intact. This represents one of those farms within easy reach of a large city.

Who's to Head City Council Is Guess

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Election of a President to the Boston City Council for 1944 takes place on Monday, the first official act of the recently elected Council. To predict candidates, let alone to make any attempt to forecast who will be the next President, is about as futile as trying to guess the exact number of beans in a gallon jug.

Councilors themselves agree that it is anybody's guess and that in fact there actually are 22 candidates to choose from. For every councilor is eligible, and precedent has been that the so-called favorite usually winds up in the assembly circle and not on the rostrum.

The retiring President of the 1943 Council is Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Ward 13, Dorchester. He obtained 14 votes last January, 12 being necessary to put him into the chair. However, several of the Councilors who supported him at the time either are in the armed services or were defeated in last month's election. Councilor Hannon's work as President has drawn praise from some and criticism from others. He unquestionably will be a strong candidate for re-election. However, whether there are enough members who feel his work as President of the Council has been satisfactory, will not be learned until votes are counted next Monday.

There will, of course, be an opposition "candidate" to Mr. Hannon, and the undercurrent of feeling is that John E. Kerrigan of Ward 7, South Boston, one of the incoming councilors, may well get the 12 votes necessary for election. Mr. Kerrigan, well liked in City Hall circles, is not new to the Council, having served with that body for six consecutive years beginning in 1934. In 1938, Mr. Kerrigan was President of the City Council. After a term in the State Senate and an unsuccessful attempt at the nomination for Sheriff of Suffolk County, he joined the armed services in 1942. Some time ago he was honorably discharged from the Army because of a physical difficulty.

Chief attraction of the Council presidency is the fact that when the Mayor is out of town the President becomes Acting Mayor. The President also is presiding officer of the Council.

During the past year or, for that matter, since Mayor Tobin has been in office, the President of the City Council has had to fill the Mayor's chair with great frequency. Mayor Tobin has become known as the "traveling Mayor" and has taken frequent trips out of the City during his six years in office. Therefore, it has been the responsibility of the City Council to elect a President capable of administering the affairs of Boston in the Mayor's absence.

If one were to predict who the next President of the City Council would be, general opinion of observers at City Hall is that Mr. Kerrigan is as good a probability as anyone. Secretly, each member hopes he will get the honored seat.

But as experienced observers at these Council elections warn: "Don't count the votes for any candidate until they're cast."

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

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Active Plans Are Made For Better Boston

Broad plans for Boston's civic, industrial and commercial betterment through expansion of the Logan International Airport, backing of a sound Federal tax program, increased shopping, and promotion of the city as a manufacturing and distribution center were outlined today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In a 16-page booklet summarizing 1943 activities and discussing 1944 plans, the Chamber presented seven general resolutions for the new year as well as the 1944 programs of each of nine departments, committees or affiliated groups. The seven general plans included:

1. Assist in adjusting the complicated manpower situation in this area.
2. Work with Government agencies to advance war program through business group co-operation.
3. Publicize advantages of Boston as a leading manufacturing and distributing center.
4. Promote research for new products and methods.
5. Advocate fewer Governmental restrictions on foreign trade as improving conditions warrant.
6. Co-operate with the Committee for Economic Development to encourage postwar planning and maintain employment at high levels.
7. Conduct Fifth New England Sales Management Conference and Twenty-Second Annual Sales Rally.

Active Aviation Program

Under the heading of aviation, the Chamber plans to continue its support of the program for enlargement of the Logan International Airport in East Boston; assist air transportation companies in efforts to provide Boston with new and improved services, and to join in publicizing Boston's outstanding advantages as a postwar aviation center.

In transportation the Chamber plans to protect the interests of Boston and New England by participating actively in rate cases affecting this area; lead in national campaign of War Transportation Efficiency Committee to secure greatest possible utilization of wartime transportation facilities by both shippers and carriers.

Fire prevention activities are to include work for legislation that will co-ordinate and strengthen state fire and safety statutes; support enforcement of existing laws and regulations and seek to reduce Boston's fire loss and aid in fire prevention education program.

Attempts to secure tax revenue from increased postal rates are to be opposed.

For Biennial Sessions

Continuance of biennial sessions of the Legislature are to be favored. Governmental activities, both national and local, that are not indispensable or directly related to the war are to be discouarged. A sound federal tax program that will allow private enterprise to live and function properly is to be worked for, and opposition voiced to extravagant increases in welfare, pension and similar distributions.

Under the investigation and information section, the plans are to answer inquiries with a view to promoting local business.

The convention activities include the securing of commitments for postwar conventions.

The Retail Trade Board plnas to further develop Boston as a shopping center.

The Maritime Association plans to continue efforts to improve the port by widening and deepening channels, constructing new bridges, modernizing docks and piers and providing seaplane facilities at the Logan Airport, East Boston; assist in promoting Boston's maritime commerce; seek ocean freight services for Boston immediately after the war, and promote maritime interests of Boston and New England.

Waban Realty Authority Sees Record Postwar Farm Buying

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ending of the war in Europe in '44, as widely predicted, will bring what realty experts believe will be the biggest farm-buying boom in the nation's history.

That is as it should be, says Haydn S. Pearson of Waban, Mass., since the prewar trends of families moving away from population centers "will be accelerated after the war by improved transportation systems and by the tendency of families to guard against inflation and hard times when the inevitable peacetime reaction sets in."

Mr. Pearson takes his facts from a 10-year study of small, part-time farms, during which he has gone through the I-own-a-farm-mill with all its trials and triumphs.

For the years that he has owned and operated a farm, Mr. Pearson has built a 10-point warning against rushing into a market that can prove highly speculative on the one hand, and on the other can develop into a sound long-term investment, rich in satisfaction and contentment.

Don't Go Too Far Away

The difference between speculation and investment in terms of farm ownership so far as the Waban authority is concerned, is knowing what to look for in a farm as a gauge for pratcical appraisals. Perhaps the first thing, he said, is not to buy too far away from the family's city home. The usefulness of a farm is enhanced when the family can commute from the city whenever it wants to.

A recent survey disclosed, Mr. Pearson said, that anything over 15 miles had drawbacks from the point of efficiency. Time spent traveling is so much time you cannot spend on the farm. If you take two hours a day instead of one going to and from your work over a six months' period each year for 10 years, that is a difference of more than 1,000 extra hours spent on the train or in the car.

Next, check the human aspects of the farm's location, Mr. Pearson advised. Churches, schools, libraries, nearness to neighbors all play a part in the enjoyment of farm life, he said. He added: "Birds, flowers and bees won't take the place of human companionship. Neighbors and social activities are important in the city. They are doubly important in the country."

Don't be discouraged at a place because the paper is hanging from the walls, paint is flaked, clapboards missing, windows broken and doors off their hinges. These faults can be easily corrected. Major weaknesses are involved in such things as sagging sills, floor timbers and roof rafters. It's a good thing in buying a farm to be able to distinguish between the major and superficial troubles, said Mr. Pearson.

Naturally, he added, all the factors are relative. In other words, it's better to buy a place in need of major repairs if the location and soil are desirable, than to buy a place in good repair at the sacrifice of soil and location. Many families have bought farms just because they are attractive, only to find that the soil is bad when they suddenly decide they would like to grow something.

What Size to Buy

Good soil is sometimes the difference between paying off the mortgage and being compelled to let the farm go by foreclosure. Get the county agent to test the soil for you. Running a roadside stand is often profitable as well as a diversion. A secondary road is frequently better for a roadside stand than a main highway where the traffic is fast and less inclined to stop, advised Mr. Pearson.

How large a farm should one buy? Experience has shown, the Waban farm owner stated, that a family needs from two to five acres of tillable land and a few acres of woodland. A small house is more economical than a big one. And don't forget you will need a barn or large shed. It costs a lot to build one, so try and get it cheaply by buying a farm with a barn.

How much does it cost to live on a part-time farm?

Each family will have to figure its own costs based upon location, tax rates and other items. But for a yardstick, you can figure about $100 a year in expenses for each $1,000 invested. Thus a $4,000 farm will cost about $400 a year to keep in good condition, pay the taxes and allow for depreciation. This means a monthly rent of $33.

It is possible by raising your own crops and doing some of your own repairs to cut that cost to $20 a month, Mr. Pearson has proved.

Federal Buying To Support Eggs

Support of the present chaotic egg market in New England was assurred today through an order signed in Washington last night, whereby the War Food Administration will buy surplus eggs in this area.

"Prices will be on an 'offer and acceptance' basis," said John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator, Food Distribution Administration in Boston.

"This means that instead of an established support price, we will buy as many eggs as possible at the lowest offered prices."

Mr. Sullivan, who will spend the week end in Washington conferring on the mechanics of the program, said that the plan will be effectuated through the 20 to 25 key offices of the WFA throughout New England. Details of the plan will be made public on Monday when Mr. Sullivian returns from Washington.

Bill of Rights Group Issues - Permanent Peace Proposals

Described as an "attempt to reduce to concrete realities many nebulous thoughts now prevailing," an International Bill of Rights and Permanent Peace Concordance has just been issued by the International Bill of Rights Committee of the Twentieth Century Association. The proposals are in the unusual form of a convention ready for signature "to insure that the proposals were practical enough to permit of administration."

The International Bill of Rights describes 10 principles. The first three modify the basic and traditional American Bill of Rights of Individuals so as to make them contingent upon duties including that of replacing a government destructive of the rights of the individual or which violates the rights of other nations.

The remaining seven principles relate to the rights and duties of nations and specify as international crimes: Willful acts which tend to replace a foreign government for exercise an extra-territorial compulsion over it; violations of sovereignty; combinations to deprive a nation of an irreplaceable supply of goods essential to maintain existing standards of health and employment; discriminatory limitations on equal access to materials or markets; withholding from minorities the remedies at law provided for their fellow nations; interference with the freedom of the high seas and high air beyond the territorial limits of sovereignty.

The Permanent Peace Concordance recognizes a distinction among political units based "on the degree of participation by all of its people in . . . its government and the manner on which it demonstrates a capacity to observe the International Bill of Rights."

A permanent penalty specifies the people of any State whose government fails to heed the World Court or violates the sovereignty of others "shall be bound to replace their government, remedy its failures, penalize responsible nationals, make reparation" and, in the event armed conflict precedes these events, accept subjection to an International Supervisory Authority.

It shall also collect as a Contribution Toward Peace an amount measured by expenditures for war during the five years preceding its outbreak, to be spent among the supervised people to promote good will toward other nations, classes, or races. Enforcement is provided through a War Council of the United Nations limited to observatitional and Advisory Powers.

The Committee, which has been working on this Bill of Rights for almost two years, includes: Irving A. Isaacs, Chairman; Irene Armstrong, Secretary; William F. Burdett, George W. Coleman, Prof. George W. Evans, Edward Ingraham, Prof. Alfred C. Lane, Irvin L. Lindabury, Prof. Lawrence W. Mead, Frank H. Noves, Cornelius A. Parker, Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, and Prof. Mary A. Willcox.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps now valid; "S" become valid Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 1 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of pork products through Jan. 2.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Fishermen to Meet

Striking fishermen of Boston will meet Sunday afternoon to review the deadlock their union is now in with the Office of Price Administration. The session will be held in Meridian Hall in East Boston. Announcement was made by Capt. Patrick McHugh, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union.

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We want no praise, knowing, out there,
Men have shed their blood that we might live . . .
With others soon to follow them.
Our reward shall be—one day—with the touch of magic at our finger tips
To send across the quivering wires
One far-flung cry—"Ours is the Victory!"

ELEANORA DAYTON SURRY, Toll Operator

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Soviets Near Bug River in Rout of Big Nazi Force

Continued from Page 1

supply line from Poland winds southeastward through the Ukraine, and the Red Army advance has carried to within 20 miles of the supply link. Cutting of this line would mean that all supplies for Nazi forces in the Dnieper Bend and west of Kiev would have to move over the Odessa-Lwow railway.

The advance column sweeping southwestward toward the old borders of Poland and Rumania was but 30 miles from the provincial center of Vinnitza on the upper Bug River. Vinnitza lies only 60 miles from the Dniester.

The German communiqué Dec. 30 also indicated that the Russians were on the offensive again north of Kirovograd, in the Dnieper Bend, where German forces had been reported counterattacking.

Another arm of General Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army was striking westward in a hard-hitting mobile advance outflanking Zhitomir.

This arm was reaching for Shepetovka, 70 miles west of Zhitomir and the biggest railway junction of the Ukraine, and Novograd Volynski, a junction for two main highways about 45 miles northwest of Zhitomir.

The Russians were about 20 miles west of Zhitomir and Korosten at several points, and the great breakthrough, now almost 200 miles wide, was affording the Red Army a great new area of operations.

From the Air:

U. S. Bombers Blast Targets in France

American heavy bombers supported by American and RAF fighter planes smashed at targets in France Dec. 31, it was announced, and the Paris Radio said the bombs rained in the suburbs of Paris.

Exact nature of the objectives of the daylight assault were not announced by American Headquarters as the year-end offensive—which had sent more than 3,000 planes thundering against enemy targets in the previous 24 hours—raged on to a climactic finish.

American planes last bombarded Paris on Sept. 15, striking at the Cam Ball-Bearing Works and the Hispano-Suiza and Caudron-Renault airplane and motor works.

Paris, administration center for German occupation authorities, also is a Nazi war-production center. The Renault works on Seine Island at Billancourt is reported to be producing transport vehicles, tanks, and airplane engines. Near by is the Gnome-Rhone works, which turns out airplane engines for the Germans.

The attacks Dec. 31 were in the wake of an assault on an objective which was not announced but, which may have been the chemical- and poison-gas works of the Germans at Ludwigshafen deep in Southwestern Germany by the greatest fleet of United States bombers and fighters, perhaps 1,500 strong, ever sent against the Reich. Twenty-two bombers and 12 fighters were lost in the weighty operation.

The closing raids of 1943 also followed fresh blows by RAF Mosquitoes, which hit targets in Western Germany and Northern France and new mine-laying operations, in which not a single Allied plane was lost.

Italy:

Fifth Army Troops In Raid on West Coast

Fifth Army troops carried out a large-scale raid along the West Coast of Italy north of the Garigliano River on Dec. 30, and seized the initiative from the Germans along the long stalemated and water-logged front in that sector, Allied Headquarters announced.

The announcement confirmed at least in part German radiocasts that the Allies had made an amphibious leap-frog attack in that area and had established a bridgehead.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Headquarters gave no details of the raid, but it apparently was aimed at junctions controlling the centuries-old Appian Way to Rome over the Pontine Marshes.

Berlin radiocasts Dec. 30 said that the Allies had been prevented from reaching the Appian Way and that the fighting had been localized on the beaches, with heavy casualties to the landing forces. The key city in this battle area is Minturno, slightly inland from the coast.

The attack by the Allies countered a heavy two-day offensive by the German Tenth Army in the Garigliano sector aimed at the town of Ponte Fiume at the mouth of the river.

Meanwhile, Allied heavy bombers pounded the Adriatic port of Rimini for the second straight day, and also blasted the railway center of Padua in Northeastern Italy.

Canadian troops rushed further up the Adriatic coast from Ortona toward Pescara, the Allied communiqué said.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Try to Seal Vital Supply Route

The German enemy is trying "with all his strength" to break guerrilla resistance in eastern Bosnia, and has drawn up fresh forces and special landing troops in an attempt to seize islands along the Dalmatian coast still in Partisan hands, a communiqué radiocast from headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz said Dec. 31.

No details were given of the German attack on the islands, but presumably the Nazis were making giant efforts to seal off the Adriatic supply route from Italy to the Partisans' "Balkan Front."

An official statement from the Royal Yugoslav Government in exile in Cairo said the Partisan forces have suffered irreparable losses in recent weeks of heavy fighting and 14,000 guerrillas are cut off in the Dinara Alps of northwestern Yugoslavia.

"They are deprived of all possible support from the outside and are at present engaged in desperate fighting with their backs to the Dinaar Alps," the statement said.

The statement from King Peter's Government, which is opposed to Marshal Broz and his Partisan Government, lacked confirmation from other sources.

Nazis Use Machine To Wreck Rail Bed

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria, Dec. 31

The methodical Germans, not content with destroying railway lines by hand, have invented a machine to do the work.

The Allies in Italy have captured an ingenious contraption on a railroad car which swiftly places dynamite under every rail section and completely wrecks the line. Other retreating armies are usually satisfied with destroying bridges and blowing up tracks every few hundred yards.

Under the Sea:

U. S. Navy Chief Lauds Work of Sub Crews

Men aboard the submarines battering Japanese supply lines "are deserving of all the credit their countrymen can give them," Admiral Ernest J. King said in Washington.

"Figures published from time to time speak for themselves," said the Commander in Chief of the Fleet. The latest such figures show submarines have sunk, probably sunk, or damaged 536 Japanese vessels of all types.

Admiral King noted to a press conference that he served for four years with submarines. Then, he said, he put in 12 years in naval aviation. "And, I can say," he added, "that submarine service is much the tougher."

The Japanese High Command declared that 14 Allied submarines had been sunk "in waters near Japan Proper and other operational areas" from October through Dec. 30 by Japanese warships and Army and Navy planes.

The Tokyo claim, in a radiocast communiqué recorded by the Associated Press, was not confirmed by any Allied source.

Also unconfirmed was a Berlin radiocast of Japanese claims that four warships, 20 large and medium transports, numerous landing craft, and more than 200 Allied planes had been destroyed in operations off Cape Gloucester, New Britain, during the week.

Pacific:

U. S. Marines Capture Cape Gloucester Goal

United States Marines captured stoutly defended Cape Gloucester and its airdrome four days and a few hours after a sea-borne force from New Guinea invaded that northwest New Britain strong point. The surviving Nipponese now face entrapment.

On the last day of 1943, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger of the United States Sixth Army proudly announced, "I have the honor to present the Gloucester Airdrome to the Commander in Chief as a New Year's present."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur heard General Krueger's report at the latter's advanced headquarters, together with word that 700 Japanese were killed on Cape Gloucester Dec. 28 and 29 alone. American losses, said General Krueger, were "unbelievably light."

General MacArthur thereafter made an aerial reconnaissance flight over Finschhafen, the Ramu and Markham Valleys, and along the Huon coast near Bluecher Point, all in New Guinea, where Australian soldiers are driving northward.

The enemy's only hope of escape from the Cape Gloucester area lies in taking to circuitous jungle trails around the base of 6,600-foot Mt. Talawe.

More than 1,400 miles to the northeast in the Japanese-held Marshalls, Army and Navy bombers pushed their air offensive into the 21th straight day Dec. 28 despite increasing resistance. Attacks on Maloelap and Mili and air action near Kwajalein cost the Americans three big bombers, but five Zeros were shot down for certain and 10 others probably were destroyed.

New Type of Hero Emerges In Quaint English Villages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND, Dec. 31—The gigantic, all-American dress rehearsal for invasion now in full swing on the southwest coast of England is taking place on a "stage" which has been completely evacuated by some 3,000 English villagers.

More than 850 families, living on these bare, windswept uplands, have left shops, cottages and farms, some of which have been in their families for generations. Many of these country folk have never seen a railway or a film. Most have been away from the village only once a year on an outing to the nearest coast town organized by the wife of the squire and leading farmer.

The end of 1943 saw the final stages of this great migration. The American army advance guard drove along the narrow lanes rutted by the wheels of farm-carts.

Village Peace Shattered

A few yards from the church, electric drills roar, and trucks dump loads of stone for widening the roadway. Terrace on terrace of cottages stand empty. In addition to household furniture and 15,000 cattle and sheep, about 7,000 tons of beets have been transported; nearly 1,000 tons of hay have been baled and practically all the corn has been threshed.

One hundred and thirty-five trucks were used in the removals and an army of 300 to 400 servicemen and land girls helped farmers to lift crops. Car pools were established and gasoline granted for use in evacuation. Cattle for which no place could be found have been sold in special markets. Care has been taken to prevent exploitation. Farmers receive good prices. Among these "unsung heroes," as Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the U. S. Army in the E. T. O., described them, is "Uncle Tom," the country postman who has delivered letters to the village for 50 years.

There is the village baker, who has supplied 250 families with bread for 34 years in a bakery which has been in his family for 200 years. There is the old farm laborer, busy cutting the hedge in a field just before he left, who summed up the village philosophy in the phrase: "Master told me we couldn't clear out with the place untidy."

Bows to King's Will

Oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Emily Goddard, bows to the decisions of the British Cabinet with the words:

"I were born here, and so were my six children, and they be 'granfers' most on 'em now. But must is with the King as must was with the Queen when I were young. So I be going to my daughter at Warminister."

A blacksmith who was told by the Ministry of Labor he must not accept an offer of a good job in a shipyard, has set up as an agricultural smith in a neighboring town. He has to work up a new business. In addition he must travel six miles to the smithy every day.

Thus British villagers make their contribution to what General Devers said might well "become the difference between success and disaster for the Allied plan of operations."

American army authorities have issued a special order to troops that, so far as possible, historical monuments, churches and similar buildings will be "protected and preserved."

Review of 1943 on Diplomatic Fronts: Allies Take Big Strides Toward Unity

Continued from Page 1

had been almost exclusively Anglo-American and primarily military. The talks in Washington were broader in scope. They brought in diplomatic matters. They included discussions on Far Eastern problems with Chinese representatives. They also included diplomatic discussions with Dominions representatives.

This same trend continued at Quebec in August. There, in addition to purely military matters, the problem of Russia was considered seriously. It is significant that both British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull were at the Quebec gathering, and it was there that the groundwork was laid for the next big meeting at Moscow.

Moscow Meeting Ranked High

Any British assessment of the year will rank the Molotov-Eden-Hull meeting at Moscow in October as perhaps the most important one in the strictly diplomatic sense.

For although military experts were present and strategy was discussed, the principal purpose of the meeting was to pave the way for a meeting between Premier Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill by laying the foundation of not merely military but more especially of political and diplomatic agreement. History is almost certain to record that Mr. Hull's trip to Moscow for this meeting was one of the most significant events of the war from the diplomatic viewpoint. For it had the effect of forcing the discussions onto a plane where military matters receded somewhat and gave their proper place to postwar affairs.

China Brought In at Cairo

The Cairo conference showed the effects of this, for it, too, was a meeting where postwar political and diplomatic matters were at least as important as military matters, if not more so. Cairo followed up earlier moves to bring China more actively into the councils of the "Big Four." Here, too, many diplomatic as well as military figures were present.

Teheran consummated and crystallized the achievements of all previous conferences and summed up the phole year's diplomatic work. It was primarily a personal encounter of Messrs. Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill, and its true significance is perhaps sealed in the concluding sentence:

"We leave hefe friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose."

From the strategic point of view, Cairo and Teheran unquestionably constitute great victories on the diplomatic front. For it is no secret that Hitler hoped to be able to make a separate peace with the Soviets, and Japan undoubtedly had some illusions about securing a separate peace with China. Teheran and Cairo smashed both these possibilities.

Azores Bases

Another diplomatic victory of great strategic importance was the granting of the Azores by Portugal as a British and Allied naval and air base. Back of this triumph was also the improvement of Britain's relations with Spain. There is no point in denying that the vastly improved outlook for Allied victory played a major role in the altered attitude of both Spain and Portugal. But both the British Foreign Office and the United States State Department may claim credit for their policy of patience and forbearance in Lisbon and Madrid.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet pact concluded in Moscow toward the close of the year is another important item on the credit side of the diplomatic ledger. It marked the end of the old "cordon sanitaire" policy. At the same time, it provides assurance that the Soviet is not intending to adopt an isolationist attitude toward Europe.

On the contrary, it indicates that in this instance, at any rate, the Soviet will approach postwar diplomatic problems with a friendly attitude toward its neighbors. Since it is deliberately stated that the pact is not an exclusive one, it provides a possible framework for a new effort to solve the diplomatic problems of Central and Eastern Europe.

Conflict Over Lebanon

One of the sharpest diplomatic conflicts of the year within the ranks of the United Nations arose over Lebanon. After having arrested Lebanese Government chiefs and shut up the Parliament in Beirut, representatives of the French National Committee, under considerable pressure both from Britain and the United States, finally gave way. Thanks largely to the intervention of Gen. Georges Catroux, a satisfactory solution was reached.

Perhaps the most significant lesson of this affair has passed almost unnoticed. It is that when London and Washington are solidly in agreement and unwaveringly firm in their policy toward France, the result is beneficial all around.

Two other forward steps in the diplomatic field, both of which rose out from the conferences considered above, were the establishment of a European Advisory Commission in London and of a Mediterranean Commission—later an Italian Commission. The practical efficacy of these two bodies still remains to be demonstrated, but in any case they are valuable as giving tangible form to co-operation between the Allies.

UNRRA Postwar Step

Similarly, in another field, London feels that the setting up of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Atlantic City, N. J., represents an important pioneer step in organizing Allied co-operation on postwar problems.

In fact, in the European Advisory Commission in London and in UNRRA, a vague outline of the ultimate postwar political organization of the world is beginning to take shape. For more and more ideas are gaining favor—on this side of the Atlantic, at least—that this world organization must include a small inner council including mainly if not exclusively the four great powers of Britain, the United States, Russia and China, and also a wider assembly in which all the United Nations would be represented.

On the whole, therefore, 1943 was marked by important Allied progress on the diplomatic fronts. At the same time, however, there were some serious diplomatic setbacks. The most serious of these instances was provided by Poland. Relations between the Polish Government in London and the Soviet Government in Moscow were broken off in April, 1943. The underlying conflict is over the Polish-Russian frontier.

There has been little sign of progress toward solution, despite the Teheran conference and also despite Czechoslavak President Eduard Beneš' recent visit to Moscow, which produced an appeal to the Poles to adhere to the Czech-Soviet pact.

It is understood that the Polish Prime Minister will go to Washington soon, however, and this may open the way for resumption of diplomatic relations between Russia and Poland.

Finland provides another example of failure by British-American-Russian diplomacy during the past year. Repeated efforts to detach the Finns from Hitler have failed, and the present diplomatic deadlock appears to be complete, despite recurring rumors every now then that Finland is seeking a separate peace.

Balkan Difficulties

In the Balkans, as in the Baltic, the Allies have had their diplomatic difficulties. A troublesome situation has arisen in Yugoslav due to the presence in the field of two factions—the Patriots headed by Gen. Draja Mihailovic and the Partisans under Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) British policy—and apparently American as well—has moved during the year from support of General Mihailovic toward principally supporting General Broz.

So far, this attitude on the part of London and Washington has been military rather than diplomatic or political. But General Broz' opposition to the return of King Peter is bound to raise sooner or later the question whether the British and United States Governments shall continue to recognize King Peter's Cobinet in Cairo as the legitimate Yugoslav Government.

In Greece, also, the situation is complicated by the fact that part of the Greek population as represented by the resistance movement there has proclaimed itself opposed to the return of King George.

Significance of Problems

Perhaps the chief significance of these two related Balkan problems is that they illustrate the failure of Britain and the United States to work out together a clear, concerted attitude and policy toward the liberated countries. The same thing applies to the uneasy relations which both Washington and London had throughout most of the year with the French National Committee.

There clearly is need for further consultations and a co-ordination of policy between Britain and the United States on this general point. Furthermore, the Yugoslav problem, like that of Poland, illustrates the fact that there is a long way to go yet before Anglo-American rapprochement with Russia emerges from the realm of words into that of concrete diplomatic actions.

So far, there has been little sign either before or since Teheran that the Soviet is ready to come anything like halfway toward British and American official opinion on such problems as the Baltic states' the Polish frontier, or the guerrilla factions in Yugoslavia.

In fact, if one seeks the darker side of the diplomatic picture during 1943, it probably is to be found in the fact that the agreements reached at the Cairo, Teheran, and other conferences so far remain general and somewhat theoretical where political and diplomatic as distinguished from military matters are concerned. On the other hand it doubtless is true that it is unfair to expect much in the way of tangible results in the diplomatic sphere until hostilities are

British Widen Naval Activities in Pacific

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 31

The Royal Navy, which brought its most successful war year to a climax with the sinking of the German Battleship Scharnhorst and three Nazi destroyers, is being employed in increasing force in the Pacific because of the heartening turn in the Battle of the Atlantic, the British Admiralty said in a review of 1943 operations.

Despite the widening scope of its tasks, including participation in the record 3,266-ship armada which carried the invasion forces to Sicily, the Royal Navy completed its fourth year of war without the loss of a single capital ship or aircraft carrier.

New Year Greeted in Pacific

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Jan. 1 (AP)—Thousands of Americans in South Pacific area just across the International Date Line cheered the New Year in at midnight, the first of their fellows throughout the world to greet 1944.

First to see the New Year dawn were Americans in scattered islands of the Samoa-Fiji-Ellice-Gilbert groups. Their New Year celebration was 24 hours ahead of similar celebrations in Hawaii and the Aleutians. Americans east of Samoa in Borabora and Tahiti won't see the New Year until it is late New Year's night in the South Pacific.

Troops on Bougainville and throughout the Solomons, New Hebrides, and New Caledonia saw the New Year arrive an hour later than the Samoans. Because Australia is on summer daylight saving time the New Year was celebrated with the Solomons, from Melbourne to Port Moresby and Cape Gloucester.

Red Cross units in many of the places put on entertainments and chaplains conducted midnight services but in most places soldiers, sailors and Marines sat up until midnight through hot steamy hours, wished their companions a Happy New Year, then rolled under mosquito nets and went to sleep.

Many servicemen heading homeward celebrated New Year's eve on one side of the dateline and will celebrate it again on the other side tomorrow night.

Air Bases

Continued from Page 1

an amphibious operation and the months required in supplying positions and keeping them supplied. These essential contributing functions have been seriously delayed and hazarded by lack of vessels and planes.

The Allies have not taken a single acre of Japanese-owned territory so far. The greater part of the empire seized by the Rising Sun is still in the aggressor's grip. Allied air strikes against the Marshalls actually were the first concentrated attack on Japanese territory. Tokyo and Paramushiro were only isolated raids. The invasion offensives still lie ahead, some of them many months ahead. And there is no doubt among officials and observers that they must be big.

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ODT Urges Chicago For Both Parties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has reinforced its proposal that both major political parties hold their 1944 conventions in Chicago with a statement that more than three times as many sleeping cars arrive daily at the Illinois City than at any other Midwest point.

In reply to a formal inquiry from Chairman Harrison E. Spangler of the Republican National Committee seeking a "list of other cities which might be used with the least interference with our transportation problem," H. F. McCarthy, Director of the ODT's Division of Traffic Movement, says:

"Indicative of Chicago's dominance is the following table showing the number of beds in regular line sleeping cars terminating at various favorably located cities:

"Chicago 11,368; New York 7,129; St. Louis 3,240; Detroit 1,528; Kansas City 1,279, and Cleveland 1,235."

Last August, Mr. McCarthy wrote Mr. Spangler and Chairman Frank C. Walker of the Democratic National Committee "earnestly" recommending that the convention city be one "centrally located so as to minimize the amount of travel involved and also be a city served by the maximum number of regular trains from all directions."

The correspondence has just been sent to each member of the Republican group by Mr. Spangler, who did not express any personal preference. A convention site will be chosen when the committee meets in Chicago Jan. 10-11.

Supporters of Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 G. O. P. Presidential nominee and a leading aspirant for 1944 honors, say they will oppose Chicago as the next convention site and claim they will have others in the committee favoring some other city.

They had leaned toward Cleveland, site of the 1924 and 1936 conventions that nominated Calvin Coolidge and Alf M. Landon, but since Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, an avowed candidate for the Presidential nomination, has let it be known that the convention should not go to Ohio, the Willkie forces are pulling for "any place but" Chicago and Cleveland.

Chiefs of U. S. Armed Forces

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 31

Here is a list of the full Generals and Admirals of the United States Army and Navy:

Generals—George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the Army; Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in the South and Southwest Pacific; Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces to invade Western Europe; Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of Army Air Forces; Malin Craig, Chairman of the Personnel Board.

(Gen. John J. Pershing, while on full Army pay by an Act of Congress, is carried by the Army on its retired list, as General of the Armies of the United States.)

Admirals—Ernest J. King, Naval Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Naval Operations; Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet; William F. Halsey, Commander, South Pacific Area and Force; Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet; Harold R. Stark, Commander, U. S. Naval Forces in Europe.

Special Rank For Marshall?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Army and Navy Journal expressed belief today that President Roosevelt intends some new and special rank for Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

The unofficial service publication said there had been sentiment in the past for making General Marshall a "field marshal," and designating Admiral King "Admiral of the Fleet."

It recalled President Roosevelt's praise of the two men in his recent radio address and said "there is likelihood the President may reinstate the movement to give them higher rank."

The publication also said "there is some talk that General Marshall may visit England for inspections and conferences prior to the invasion, but it is not believed that he would stay there long."

Murray Heads Air Training Navy Center

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Appointment of Rear Admiral George D. Murray as Chief of the new Naval Air Training Command was announced by the Navy last night.

The new Command will have complete supervision over the primary, intermediate, and operational training Commands and will be directly under Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air.

Admiral Murray has been Commandant of the Naval Air Intermediate Training Command at Pensacola, Fla. Under the new assignment of training duties the Intermediate Command will be transferred to Corpus Christi, Texas, under Rear Admiral C. P. Mason.

Capt. H. F. Macomsey is expected to be Commandant of the Naval Air Training facilities remaining in Pensacola.

Admiral Murray, a veteran naval flier, commanded the Enterprise and holds the Navy Cross awarded for saving his ship from serious damage in a heavy bombing attack on Feb. 1, 1942.

Born at Boston in 1889, Admiral Murray entered the Naval Academy in 1907. His home is in Washington.

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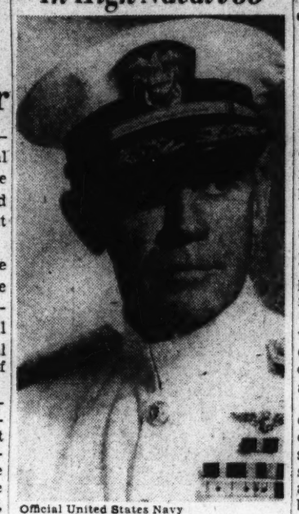

Official United States Navy

George D. Murray

Rear Admiral and veteran naval flier, who has just been appointed chief of the new Naval Air Training Command, to have complete supervision over primary, intermediate, and operational commands of the United States Navy Air Service.

MacKessack Assumes British Embassy Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Col. Kenneth MacKessack has assumed the post of Military Attaché at the British Embassy, it was announced yesterday.

Colonel MacKessack saw service in North Africa during the rout of Rommel. He replaces Col. Rex Benson, who is going back to England.

January Total Eclipse of Sun To Lack Usual Big Audience

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—There will be a total eclipse of the sun next month, but because of the war it looks as if astronomers in the United States will have to sit this one out.

The total blackout will be observable only in parts of South America and West Africa, and there are no known plans for expeditions by natural scientists from this country.

Colleagues in South America will have their telescopes trained on the sun, however, and a party of Mexican natural scientists will also be on the lookout in Peru.

The eclipse, which takes place on Jan. 25, will be the first total one over land areas easily accessible to American astronomers since 1940, when South America also was scheduled to be a good bet for observation. Clouds hampered a good view at that time, however.

A spokesman for the National Geographic Society who declared that "in the past we've covered eclipses mighty thoroughly," said the Society wasn't going to try to make it this year. He added he knew no other group from this country that was.

He cited war restrictions of various kinds, including travel and the difficulties of getting the special equipment needed.

Various parts of Peru and Brazil will offer the best vantage points, with the total eclipse lasting about four minutes over Therezina, Brazil.

In West Africa the maximum duration of totality will be just a little over two minutes.

The eclipse will appear as partial in the Southern United States. In Southern Texas, Louisiana and Florida, the moon will appear to have taken a little chunk out of the sun at 9 a. m. (central war time), says Sky and Telescope, the astronomical journal published at Harvard.

And you may get a post card from a friend in the armed forces who may see the total show in West Africa, or part of it from the islands or mainland adjacent to the Caribbean Sea.

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Harbord Calls It a 'Radio War' In Year-End Review for RCA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—With a description of the second world conflict as a "radio war," Lieut. Gen. James T. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of Radio Corporation of America, today declared in a year-end review of radio for 1943, that global war could not be waged successfully without radio-electronics.

"The infantry, mechanized units, warships, transports, bombers and fighter planes would be tremendously handicapped without radio communications," he continued. "Radio helps to time the attack, to locate the enemy and aid the artillery . . . Radio is the voice of the commanders on the beachheads, at the bridgeheads, of troops in the foxholes, of sailors in lifeboats, or on rafts.

"Radio co-ordinates military and naval operations," General Harbord added, "it saves lives, tie, and materiel. The split-second precision of the mighty air squadrons flying over Berlin would be impossible without radio instructions, co-ordination and navigation. Radio at the same time is used to confuse the enemy, to prevent concentration of interceptor forces, and to draw enemy fighter planes to another city distant from the target."

After directing attention to inventive developments of previous war, General Harbord said that in World War II "we are witnessing the greatest of revolutions in military operations." It marks a summit of all the ages in use of scientific weapons, he declared, radio, aircraft, mechanized units, and more accurate and long-range artillery.

"The world has never seen armies hauled around so quickly over such vast area," he said. "Even within our country, before the soldier completes his training and goes overseas, I am told the average man makes at least six railroad trips.

"When he arrives on foreign shores he can hear broadcasts of news and entertainment from America," General Harbor continued. "He can have a piece of apple pie and go back for seconds in the Africa desert, or he can eat ice cream in India! No war has ever witnessed the transport of men and supplies as in World War II. Military leaders fly from outpost to outpost, from battlefront to battlefront in a matter of hours while 25 years ago the same journey would have consumed weeks, perhaps months of dangerous travel across mine and torpedo infested seas."

Seven Men Get Long Terms In Movie Extortion Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Seven men, six described as remnants of the Al Capone mob, were sentenced to long prison terms today on conviction of charges of conspiracy to extort in an attempted million-dollar shakedown of motion-picture magnates.

Federal Judge John Bright imposed 10-year imprisonment sentences on the six who were said by the Government to be former Capone henchmen. The seventh, Louis Kaufman, Newark, N. J., labor leader, drew a seven-year sentence. All were convicted under an indictment charging the conspiracy to extort.

In addition, each of the defendants was fined $10,000.

Judge Bright set bail of $25,000 for Mr. Kaufman pending appeal, but ordered the six others remanded to jail.

Before he imposed the sentence, Judge Bright said:

"The evidence showed that the guilt of these defendants was practically without dispute. Except for Kaufman, none of the defendants were members of the union [International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees] nor had any right to interfere with the activities of the union."

Mr. Kaufman was Business Agent for the International in Newark's local. The other defendants were Phil d'Andrea, Francis Maritote, John Roselli, Charles Gioe, Paul de Lucia, and Louis Campagna. The prosecution charged the union was the vehicle used by the defendants to extort huge sums from the movie industry.

A jury of nine men and three women, who received the case Dec. 22 after 11 weeks of trial, returned a guilty verdict after 10 hours of deliberation.

Hull '44 Message Points to Victory

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Secretary of State Cordell Hull gave the following New Year's message to the American people today:

"We have just ended a year which shook our Axis enemies to their very foundations and which witnessed on our side an upsurge of united power that will carry us to victory. Our confidence in victory must, however, be dependent on the unremitting and all-embracing effort of every man and woman."

'Met' Gets Russian Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The Metropolitan Opera has received first performance rights outside of the Soviet Union to the new Russian opera, Sergei Prokofieff's setting of Tolstoy's "War and Peace." The opera is to have its first performance in Moscow in two or three months.

THAT'S WHAT WE'RE FIGHTING FOR

Tomorrow, the world must be free . . . that's what he is fighting for over there . . . that's why you're in a war plant, that's why the farmer toils. But just the will to win isn't enough . . . it takes costly equipment . . . ships, tanks, planes and guns.

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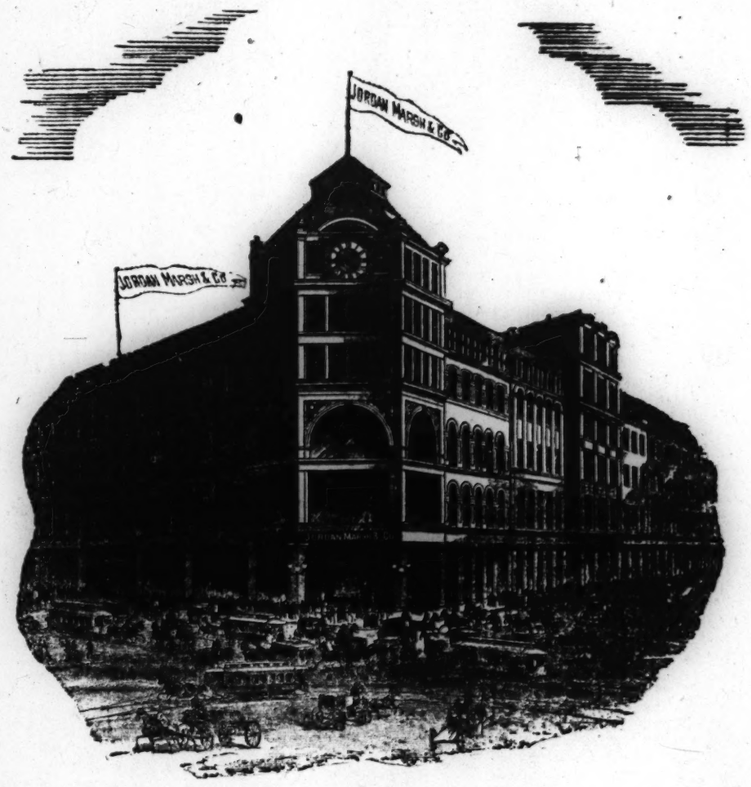

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Plan Offered to Check Alcoholism

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, urges a nation-wide education and social crusade to bring home to the American people the mounting problem of alcoholism and its deteriorating, crime-breeding consequences.

He advances a six-point program to improve the social attitude toward drinking. He advocates:

1. Education that really educates as to the effects of alcohol on the individual and on society.
2. Regulations that regulate without undue irritation.
3. A gradual change in social attitudes so that excessive drinking is decried.
4. A general recognition that chronic alcoholism is a disease.
5. More generous hospital treatment.
6. Research designed to uncover additional facts that would be applied to better methods of prevention and cure.

The Assistant Surgeon General's proposals are contained in a statement circulated today by the Anti-Saloon League of America and call attention to the serious conditions of crime and ill health resulting from drinking.

Cause of Crime

Dr. Kolb states that intemperance figures as one of the causes of crime in 50 per cent of convicted criminals and as the sole cause in 16 per cent.

He cites as both accurate and suggestive of the national problem, the report of Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of Boston that in 1940 over 90 per cent of the adult population of prisons in Massachusetts to which persons are sent for misdemeanors were there for offenses caused by drunkenness, and that about 50 per cent of persons sentenced to penal institutions committed offenses related to alcoholism.

Dr. Kolb emphasizes that the homicide rate for the United States is disturbingly impressive.

"There are," he says, "as of 1941, 15 times as many homicides per unit of population here as in England and Wales. This seems to indicate that other factors than alcoholism must be in part responsible. Given a psychopathic character and we have a potential criminal. Add a pistol and the potentialities are increased manyfold. Add intoxication, and the trigger is pulled. Take away any link in the chain and the murder is likely not to be committed."

Much Intemperance

Dealing with alcoholism and mental diseases, with fatality rates from alcoholism and with arrests from drunkenness, Dr. Kolb makes these significant observations:

"It is estimated that there are from 2,000,000 to 2,400,000 intemperate users in the United States. In 1942, out of 77,421 emergency hospital admissions in San Francisco, 14,626 were intoxicated on admission, giving a rate of 2,305 per 100,000 of the population of the city. If it were valid to apply this rate to the country as a whole there would be in round numbers 3,400,000 intemperate drinkers.

"Alcoholism is a major cause of insanity. Figures for New York and Massachusetts illustrate the prevalence and trend, since those states have had an adequate hospital system for a long time. In 1939, 13,068 patients suffering with psychoses were admitted for the first time in New York State mental hospitals. Of these 6.6 per cent were suffering from alcohol psychoses.

"In the same year 4.5 per cent of all first admissions to state mental hospitals in the United States were suffering from alcoholic psychoses. In New York, 10.5 per cent of all males and 2.3 per cent of all females admitted for the first time to New York State mental hospitals were suffering with alcoholic psychosis. As a cause of insanity among the males it was exceeded only by syphilis, cerebral arteriosclerosis, and dementia praecox.

"Regions with large urban populations are likely to have higher rates than rural areas, because alcoholism is more prevalent in cities than in country districts. The rates are also influenced by local option or prohibition, as well as by the accessibility of mental hospitals.

"Death rates for alcoholism have been available for the expanding registration area of the United States since 1910, when it was 5.4 per 100,000. The highest recorded rate, 5.9, was in 1913. It declined to 1.0 in 1920 and then gradually rose to 4.0 in 1927 and 1928, since which time the trend has again been downward.

Facts Understated

"The reported deaths due to alcoholism is an understatement. Physicians are inclined to report their deaths as due to some other cause wherever possible. In spite of this tendency, alcohol causes more deaths than any one of numerous infectious diseases that were formerly veritable scourges, but which because of concerted public health attacks have become minor causes of death.

"In 1941, in a group of 1,206 cities with an aggregate population of 39,462,821, a total of 729,043 persons were arrested and held for prosecution because of intoxication or of driving while intoxicated. This is an increase of approximately 15 per cent since 1939. An additional 176,224 were held for prosecution for disorderly conduct, much of which was doubtless due to drinking.

"This does not express the entire figure, because in 802 of these same cities, with a population of 24,254,307, there were 71,855 persons arrested for drunkenness and driving while drunk, and 7,263 arrested for disorderly conduct, none of whom was held for prosecution. Doubtless some of these people were innocent, but the figures are significant."

Ammunition Song Passes Royalties On for Relief

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—A check for $5,500, representing a portion of the royalties from his song, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," has been presented to Army Emergency Relief by Songwriter Frank Loesser, now a private at the near-by Santa Ana Airbase.

Student of U. S. Youth Groups

Prof. Newton Chiang

Leader of many youth groups in China, Professor Chiang of Nanking Theological Seminary is shown here with his wife and family at Chengtu in West China.

Chinese Youth Leader Extols Their Part in Battling Japan

By Mary Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Representing many youth groups in China, including the new Student Dedication Movement, Prof. Newton Chiang of Nanking Theological Seminary is here to spend a year studying youth organizations in the United States which he described thus far as "amazing and fascinating." Interviewed at the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, he told how increasingly energetic the young people of his country have become since the war to serve China and its people.

"In the Student Dedication Movement are approximately 500,000 young persons from many churches, universities and seminaries. This association is guided by what we call the "three peoples' principle—'of the people, by the people and for the people.'

"With 5,000,000 of our farmers away from their land to serve at the battlefront and with another 5,000,000 killed in action, young people have felt the urgency of the situation. Girls are greatly needed as nurses and to help wounded soldiers. The scarcity of teachers has given high school and college students another important task in teaching elementary education to children of the borderlands during their vacations."

Chinese Girl Scouts Help

Girl Scouts in China, he added, mend clothing for the soldiers and last year they made 1,000,000 blankets for the Army.

All but the two youngest of Professor Chiang's eight children are active in youth groups. With his wife and half sister, they are living in West China after a long trek to safety following Japanese bombings.

Professor Chiang was Chairman of the National Committee for Christian Religious Education in Free China, a constituent unit of the World's Sunday School Association. His interest in Christian education drew him into many projects for serving Chinese youth, one of the most interesting, to him, being that of camp leadership. This led him to write a manual, which came to the attention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who favored something similar for use in a government youth camp. Professor Chiang explained that the manual had been prepared from the standpoint of religious education.

"But the Generalissimo assured me that if a youth movement were designed only for the physical and intellectual development of the Chinese, it would not be doing enough. He said that the spiritual education of the young people must be provided for."

Prepared Camp Manual

Accordingly, to Professor Chiang fell the task of preparing a camp manual for Christian and non-Christians of the type indicated by the Generalissimo, a work which he explained has been completed in what would be the equivalent of 300,000 words. His "remuneration," he says, has been the pleasure of contributing this service to his government.

Attending as many youth and religious conferences as possible in this country, visiting as many youth clubs and camps, taking up special studies pertaining to these activities at as many schools and colleges as he has time to attend—this is Professor Chiang's schedule for one year in the United States. The great variety of youth associations and the vast number of camps here have been particularly impressive to him. But above all is the "friendliness" of the American camp or youth leader toward his boys.

"We Chinese are friendly, too, toward the youngsters," he explained. "Quietly friendly. The Americans are very friendly—not quietly—actively friendly!"

Nonoperating Rail Unions Reject Roosevelt Proposal

Continued from Page 1

situation accordingly resolves itself into three parts:

1. The 15 nonoperating unions, with 1,100,000 members, have withdrawn their strike call, but have refused the arbitration terms proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

2. Two of the big operating rail brotherhoods, the trainmen and locomotive engineers, who led the way in agreeing to presidential arbitration and calling off the strike threat, have received wage increases, and appear to be happy and satisfied.

3. The other three operating brotherhoods, the firemen, conductors, and switchmen's unions—who precipitated Government seizure by refusing to cancel their strike threat—now denounce the Administration for inept handling of the controversy, accuse the other two brotherhoods of a "stab in the back," have a new bone of contention with the War Department on the ground that they have merely postponed their strike order not canceled it, and have called a meeting of union chairmen here, Jan. 6.

Meanwhile Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in a statement here declared that, while the threat of a general railroad strike has been removed, "the threat of far more serious operating difficulties than any that have yet confronted the nation's railroads" still remains.

He made the blunt warning in urging railroads and all shippers and receivers of freight to intensify the current drive for all possible efficiency in the use of freight-carrying equipment.

Mr. Eastman said, in emphasizing the need for complete support and co-operation, that there is only a limited amount of railroad equipment in the country and unless it is used with "utmost efficiency," railroads will lose their fight "to keep up with war production and operations."

Longer Control Likely

The net upshot of these various developments is the conclusion that governmental control of the railroads may not immediately come to an end as it was hoped would happen when the last of the railway unions withdrew its strike threat.

However, what is occurring may be merely the sparring incident to important wage demands, with the divided unions still readjusting themselves to the shock of Government seizure.

Finally, the irritation of the three "hold-out" brotherhoods—firemen, conductors, and switchmen—seems to be spread out about equally over the White House, the War Department, and the other two brotherhoods, which accepted arbitration by Mr. Roosevelt when they rejected it. A joint statement explained their point of view.

Bad Faith Charged

The issue with the War Department grew out of an imputation of bad faith. The War Department had understood the unions were agreeing to "cancel" their strike threat whereas actually they were only postponing it. Thus, the strike threat might rise all over again if the carriers were turned back by the Government to the management.

The War Department wants the wage issue finally settled before the lines are turned back. On the other hand, the three unions charge that Mr. Roosevelt is trying to "freeze" wages for the duration, no matter what might happen later on to the cost of living.

MacArthur Lock Praised By Engineers

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 31 (AP)—The great new MacArthur lock, one of America's 1934 production miracles, received official approbation today for its part in feeding the war-vital steel mills to keep arms output at high speed.

In the first formal report on the new lock's contribution to the speeding of iron ore through the Soo Canal of the Great Lakes, the United States Army engineers office of Detroit emphasized the magnitude of shipments in the face of weather handicaps.

The MacArthur lock, named in honor of the American general, was built at a cost of approximately $14,000,000 in 13 months and was acclaimed an engineering masterpiece. It operates in conjunction with four older locks on the canal.

A month shorter than the 1942 season with the weather tying up ships in the spring, the shipping season just completed nevertheless sent only nine per cent less iron ore through the Soo, the engineers office reported.

The total was 85,000,000 tons. This, said Lieut.-Col. Allison Miller, district engineer, was "enough to satisfy Pittsburgh steel mills winter production." He pointed out that the Government also had decided to increase grain shipments at the expense of ore.

Commenting that lake shippers have called the 1943 season "miraculous," Lieut.-Col. Miller added that the season was "history making." He said 28 per cent more wheat, 76 per cent more in other grains and 21 per cent more soft coal passed through the locks compared to 1942.

U. S. Spent More Money in '43 Than First 150 Years Total

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—By midnight today, the Federal Government will have spent more money in the 365 days of 1943 than it did in all of the first 150 years of this nation's existence.

The 1943 total of approximately $88,000,000,000 embraces war costs of over $82,000,000,000—or roughly $241,000,000 every 24 hours, $225,000,000 of it for war.

From the establishment of the Treasury in 1789 through June 30, 1926 (there are no good figures on the comparatively tiny costs of 1776-1789), aggregate governmental expenditures amounted to $87,300,000,000. Up to last Dec. 31 they totaled $247,200,000,000—or less than three times the amount spent in this second year of total war.

Costliest period of World War I was the 1918-19 fiscal year when the Government paid out $18,500,000,000. Average daily spending during 1943 was some $21,000,000 greater than the total amount spent in the period 1789-1812.

This year's record spending—nearly $32,000,000,000 above that of 1942—saw a new record, too, of federal income. The $34,500,000,000 garnered into the till—$31,900,000,000 in taxes—is more than double last year's $16,400,000,000 and includes $3,500,000,000 taken directly from paychecks during the first six months of pay-as-you-go operation. The 1943 receipts were $3,500,000,000 above official forecasts.

The national debt, mounting steadily throughout the year until this month, jumped from $112,471,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1942, to a high of $170,420,000,000 three weeks ago. Payment of some $400,000,000 in maturing treasury notes, however, together with more than double that amount of tax notes tendered in payment of third quarter taxes pushed the figure back until nearly month's end. Net increase in the debt for the year will be about $57,500,000,000.

War spending, at a rate of less than $6,000,000,000 a month last January, hit a peak of over $7,500,000,000 in November. Although there was some slackening this month, the figure is expected to mount again with the new year.

Ontario Gold Output Off; Fewer Mines in Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Gold production in Ontario shows a marked decrease this year as compared with 1942, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

During the first eight months of the year Ontario's production dropped 400,000 troy ounces, with 15 fewer mines in operation, and Manitoba's gold production dropped 30,400 troy ounces.

'Peace Now' Meeting Hears Professor Urge 'Stop War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—"We can choose now whether we want victory without peace, or peace without victory," said Dr. George W. Hartman, speaking last night before a meeting of the Peace Now movement in Carnegie Studio Hall, on the subject, "America Faces a Great Decision." Dr. Hartman is a professor of psychology at Harvard University.

Dr. Hartman said that "Stop This War" has become a slogan of the time. This was the title in tall red letters of a poster which he helped to prepare, containing quotations from the peace message of Pope Pius XII of Sept. 1, 1943. Further quotations of this message were read at the meeting by David Mason, Associate Editor of the Catholic Worker.

Dr. Hartman stated that the Peace Now movement was nonsectarian, and not in any way speaking for the Roman Catholic Church, but quoted from the Pope's speech because of its statement of principles of Christian brotherhood. Dr. Hartman went on to say that the cost of the present war would reach, according to some estimates, the sum of one trillion dollars at the end of next year, a sum that would replace every house on earth.

He went on in effect to say that Russia and France have already lost more men than the total of casualties in World War I. He characterized the idea of unconditional surrender as so brutal that the Axis nations are fighting on with the feeling that they have nothing to lose in doing that. We should be ashamed of ourselves, he declared, in thus threatening to be a new "master race." Only 20 per cent of the American people favored war before Pearl Harbor, he asserted. Let us have peace now, not five or 10 years hence with the added killings of human beings. He added that we should appeal to Washington continuously to put an end to the slaughter, for the United States can lead the world to peace.

The Rev. John Calvin Newman of Detroit, Mich., was chairman of the meeting. Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson, a member of the Friends, also spoke. She said that humanity cannot be divided into United Nations human nature and Axis human nature, one good and one bad. It will be impossible to enslave or exterminate the Germans and the Japanese as some persons seem to wish. These people will have to be taken into a world to come as having political, economic, and self-governing rights.

Portugal Receives Big Wheat Shipment

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 31 (AP)—Portugal this month received 43,000 tons of wheat from the United States, Canada, and Argentina. Eight boats—three British, two Swedish, one Spanish and two Portuguese—carried the cereal.

The newspaper O Seculo commented: "There is much we owe these nations which, under present conditions and despite their own requirements, are supplying Portugal with greatly needed wheat and even transporting it in their own ships, since the Portuguese Merchant Marine is insufficient."

Columbia University Gets Contributions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Twenty-five cash contributions totalling $68,876.89 have been made to Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, announced Dec. 28.

Heading the list was a gift of $38,781.72 from the Dyckman Institute to establish the Dyckman Institute Fund, he said. The donor of this Fund has stipulated that it shall be used by the University "for scholarships for one or more students of the University who reside in the City of New York in the vicinity formerly known as Tubby Hook or to defray the expenses of anyone in publishing an article, book or publication pertaining to said vicinity formerly known as Tubby Hook, or to procure public lectures upon useful subjects of literature, science, philosophy, history, agriculture, or the arts, having in mind the purposes for which the Dyckman Institute was created."

James Roosevelt Reports on Foe

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt told a radio audience Dec. 29 that changes made by the Japanese on Makin Island in the 15 months between the two American attacks on that atoll demonstrated that the Nipponese are an enemy to be reckoned with.

Just back from his second trip to Makin—the first took place Aug. 27, 1942, when Marines landed on the island in an experimental mission—Colonel Roosevelt reported:

"We found a large radio station and a number of smaller ones, two Japanese radar sets, a substantial amount of equipment, an elaborate seaplane and submarine base with machine shops for emergency repairs.

He said that in August of 1942 "we found but one radio station, very limited equipment a few machine gun nests and less than 200 Japanese soldiers in the defending force."

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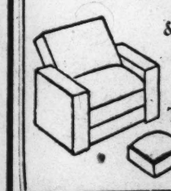

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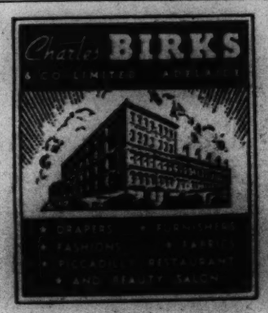

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Robert Helpmann, Choregrapher

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Just over 25 years ago a writer complained that the ballet had decayed from a revelation into a fashion; instead of being an art, he alleged, "it is in danger of becoming the rag-bag of the arts." "Petrouchka," for him, was the peak of the Diaghileff era; what followed he dismissed as the "merely experimental"—perhaps an unfortunate phrase since the dictionary definition of "experimental" is, "based on experience, not authority or conjecture," and in this sense, every genuine work of art is purely experimental.

Some of the works relegated to the "rag-bag" are worth mentioning: Stravinsky's "Le Renard," "Les Noces," and "Apollon Musagète," Satie's "Mercure" and "Jack in the Box," Prokofieff's "Le Pas d'Acier" and "Le Fils Prodigue," Poulenc's "Les Biches," Milhaud's "Le Train Bleu," Auric's "Les Facheux," "Les Matelots" and "La Pastorale," Lord Berner's "The Triumph of Neptune," Sanguet's "La Chatte," and Rieti's "Barabau" and "Le Bal."

Was ever a rag-bag so rich in treasure? The very titles make a nostalgic music for the fortunate who can recall those exciting nights in Paris and London.

★ ★ ★

Apart from others; all these works, so diverse in style, were produced in the last seven years of the reign of Diaghileff. Nijinsky, Massine, and Balanchine were then his choregraphers. The stage and orchestra pit of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet held a mirror up to manifestations of art which, in turn, faithfully reflected their period.

Since 1929 few hands have been skillful enough to catch and truly focus contemporary conceptions of art within the mirror frame of the ballet. How rarely now do we see them blend into a single image! The composer and the choregrapher may be on nodding terms, rhythmically speaking, but completely insensible to each other's medium. The decorator often gives the impression of having just casually dropped in at the last moment to supervise the lighting rehearsal. Since 1929 some very queer mixtures indeed of oddly-chosen material, labeled "ballet," have been paraded before our protesting eyes and ears.

But in spite of all these well-meant, if not exactly praiseworthy efforts, the public demand for ballet has grown astonishingly. In England we are fortunate enough to have a repertory ballet which is now a national institution—the Sadler's Wells company. It has consistently striven to establish and promulgate the aesthetic ideal which Diaghileff himself formulated in the words: "Perfect ballet can only be created by the very closest fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting and music." Naturally the direction of the Sadler's Wells Ballet inclines rather more to the "safe" than to the "merely experimental," but it cannot be accused of either timidity or conservatism. The value of its contribution to ballet, particularly during the war years, is not easy to exaggerate.

★ ★ ★

The story goes that when Ninette de Valois, the head of Sadler's Wells, first met her leading male dancer, the Australian Robert Helpmann, she said to him: "Something can be done with that face." He was then in the corps de ballet. What has been done with that face and its talented possessor is now related by Caryl Brahms in "Robert Helpmann: Choregrapher" (London: Batsford. 18s.). This beautifully produced book, an unexpected luxury in wartime, is written in a style which by its enthusiasm reminds one of the gallery at Covent Garden in the Diaghileff days. Like Nijinsky and Massine of old, Robert Helpmann here stands knee deep in bouquets. Here is a tribute which should surely have been handed to him by one of the gorgeously uniformed attendants who performed this duty at Covent Garden:

"Robert Helpmann, dancer and choregrapher, has, more than any dancer of his day, with the exception of Massine, influenced the ballet of our time."

★ ★ ★

One can imagine the recipient feeling a certain embarrassment. But to use a dubious adjective, the ballet is a "colorful" world. Even stony-hearted dramatic critics fall under its spell. Only a day or two ago found one of them writing of Helpmann, "Here is an artist of such technique and intelligence that there is hardly an actor on the London stage who could not learn from him."

The "intellectual appeal of the ballet" considerably disturbed this critic and made him wonder "if the trouble with most plays is not the multiplicity of words and the scarcity of meaning." Then there is the correspondent who wrote to Helpmann: "I want you to know how very much I have enjoyed your new ballet. As I have many times said to my husband, 'Hamlet has always been ruined by the words.'" Helpmann, it will be seen, has a way with him.

As a choregrapher Helpmann has to his credit three major ballets, "Comus," "Hamlet," and "The Birds." Readers will find these works discussed at length if not always with depth. So far his choregraphy has not achieved the individuality which characterizes that of a Massine, a Balanchine, a Lifár, a Kurt Joos, or a Frederick Ashton.

But to one so rarely gifted anything is possible. Without a technique in any way remarkable Helpmann is a fine dancer and a perfect partner. He is also a great mime with an astonishing sense of the stage. It would be invidious to describe him as a born actor who dances, rather than as a born dancer who acts, but there is some truth in it. Many, again, would prefer a more masculine style. Never does his art, in Dryden's phrase, "shine through the harsh cadence of a rugged line."

Caryl Brahms has a lively and skittish pen and a style that sometimes seems to come straight from the "make-up" box of one of her idols. Her book breathes grease-paint, but from it emerges the portrait of an artist who has all the qualifications for playing a big part in the "merely experimental" ballet of the future. Ballet has been living for a long time on the capital left by Diaghileff. When the frontiers are free again the arts will rid themselves of the provincialism and even suburbanism which, in isolation, settles on them like a dust. The new world will demand a new fusion of the three elements of dancing, painting and music.

'Bohemian Girl' Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The centenary of the first performance of Michael Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," was marked in Dublin by a gala performance, given by the Dublin Grand Opera Society at the Gaiety Theater, and the unveiling of a tablet in the greenroom to the memory of the composer. This performance brought to a close a six-weeks season of opera of which two were devoted to grand opera and the remaining four to lighter works.

During the last 20-odd years Dublin's taste in opera has changed. Present-day audiences have reverted to the judgment of 50 years ago and a decided preference is shown for the melodious works of Verdi, Gounod, and Mozart; and no season is complete without either "Maritana" or "The Bohemian Girl" as a Saturday night offering. In Patricia Black, Dublin has a contralto of outstanding merit. Miss Black has a voice of excellent quality of wide range. She is also an actress of ability and versatility.

The newly acquired taste of Dubliners for orchestral music packed to overflowing the Capitol Theater for each of the five symphony concerts that comprised the autumn series. In addition, Radio-Eireann radiocast each performance in its entirety.

The Gilbert and Sullivan operettas always draw Irish audiences. Many households possess the vocal scores of all the works, and every city and large town has its society which stages these operettas regularly. Foremost among the societies are the Cork Amateur Operatic Society, which dates back to the 'seventies of last century, and the Rathgar and Rathmines Musical Society, which is some 30 years old. Both produce Gilbert and Sullivan works twice each season. The Dublin Musical Society is fortunate in having such a finished artist as Mabel Home, who in private life is the wife of Dr. George Hewson, professor of music at Trinity College and organist at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

J. J. H.

'Arts and Skills' Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

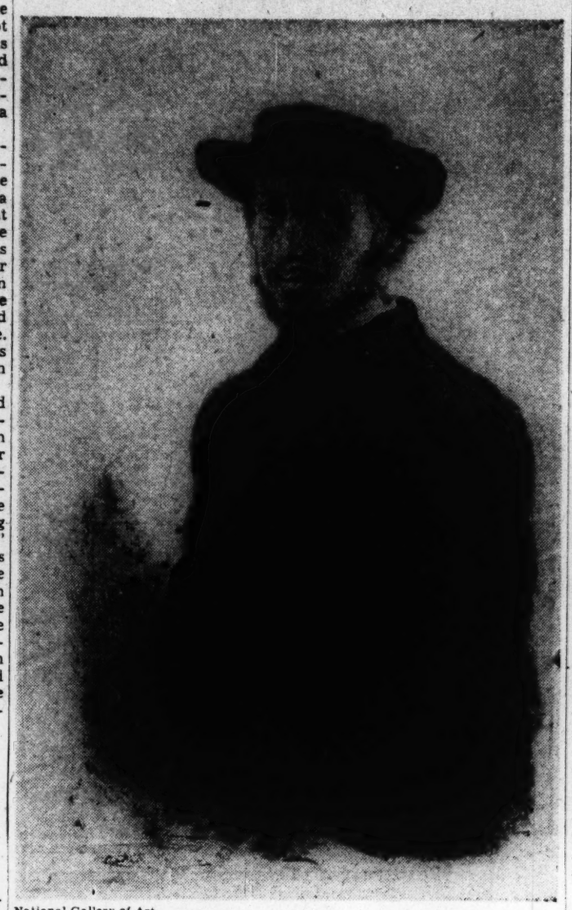
Chicago

Shortly after we entered the war, the Art Institute of Chicago set aside a War In Art Gallery, and every few weeks has shown some phase of art related to war past or present. Generally the work has been scenes of conflict, often painted by men on the spot. Now, till Jan. 10, an entirely different sort of show is featured, work done by convalescent men under a Red Cross program which is conducted by the Art Institute, working entirely with volunteer artists and craftsmen. It is surprising how much talent is evident.

The work has considerable variety, but most of it is in various forms of weaving, leather work, drawing and painting. The drawings differ greatly, ranging from the elementary to brilliant caricatures of daily experiences by gifted young cartoonists. Whether or not they have any native ability, most of the boys want to try their hand at painting, and clay modeling comes a close second. It would be unfair, of course, to judge most of these efforts from professional standpoints.

When it comes to the weaving and leather articles, however, their products can be judged by very rigid standards. Not only is the work good, but it is really professional in quality, though often the men had had no previous experience.

The work shown is from the U. S. Naval Hospital at Great Lakes and the Gardiner General U. S. Army Hospital in Chicago. When the project was started early last spring, it was thought best to work in a hospital in each branch of the service, so as to find out whether army and navy required different types of handling. Experience has shown that the problem is the same, and it would be impossible to tell which work was done by sailor or soldier without looking at the labels.



National Gallery of Art

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In the exhibition of prints and drawings from the Rosenwald Collection, on view until Feb. 13 at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Another Metropolitan Débutante

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Each week of the season brings some new singer to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House and presents at least one of the familiar members of the company in a characterization not earlier disclosed. Though the results may be of only minor importance in either instance, some semblance of novelty is achieved through frequent changes in the casts, much as the stage directors and perhaps also the conductors are kept in a state of uncertainty as to the manner in which the newcomers or the new impersonations will fit into their never over-rehearsed ensembles.

Last week's débutante was Christina Carroll, a soprano who made her first appearance in "La Bohème." Of course she sang Musetta, which for a long time has been the Metropolitan's favorite part for début purposes. Born in Roumania, she had been in this country for more than 10 years and so took her place among the Americans of the company. Behind her was experience in opera in St. Louis, San Francisco and Cincinnati, and she seemed to know her way about the Latin Quarter of Puccini's Paris better than most fledglings. She was buxom in appearance and bright, even rather hard, in song. Called upon to replace Nadine Conner in "Carmen" a few days later, she gave an assured performance of Micaela, without challenging the memories of certain sopranos of the past who have shown us how affectionately Bizet's music can be sung.

★ ★ ★

In the "Carmen" cast was a first-time Toreador from Paris, the baritone Martial Singher, whose Metropolitan début was made recently as Dappertutto in "Les Contes d'Hoffmann." Though he was possibly the most engaging personality of a commonplace cast, Mr. Singher did not fulfill for this reviewer the promise of some early appearances at the Paris Opéra in the 'thirties. His voice was then a lyric baritone and its top was bright. As Escamillo he sang darkly—much as he did as Dappertutto—and his highest tones lacked luster. His acting was animated but possessed little of real dash.

So it still may be said, with as much justice as when the veteran, W. J. Henderson, first said it in print at least 20 years ago, that New York has had but one completely satisfactory Escamillo—one who had both the high notes and the low ones, the appearance and flash of acting for the part. That one was Giuseppe Del Puente, who sang the Toreador in the "Carmens" of the Metropolitan's first season in 1883, five years after he had introduced the role to this country in the American premiere of "Carmen" at the New York Academy of Music in 1878. This reviewer never heard Del Puente, but of the many who have undertaken the part in the last 30 years no one has been altogether right for it in voice, figure and acting ability.

★ ★ ★

But a very limited success as Escamillo does not preclude a very substantial success as Tonio. The American baritone Leonard Warren has had his fling in the "Carmen" role with no particularly memorable outcome; and he has set a Christmas night audience shouting over his tremendous high tones in the "Prologo" of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci." Mr. Warren's voice is by far the most voluminous of baritones at the Metropolitan today.

And though it did not enable him to make the desired effect in "Un Ballo in Maschera"—particularly in "Eri tu"—it served him well in "Rigoletto," when he was called upon to substitute for Lawrence Tibbett recently. Much had been heard of the young baritone's success in this part in South America and it was known that he would have opportunity to sing it later in the Metropolitan season. The emergency call found him prepared and the disclosure was in no sense a premature one. There can be no reason to imply that the portrayal had the distinction of the really great Rigolettos, but it was undeniably well sung.

Herbert Janssen's assumption on equally short notice of the part of Wotan in "Die Walküre" was a case of going back to a role that he had sung often abroad, though not at the Metropolitan. His voice was at times light for it, but his knowledge of the traditions and his dependable routine enabled him to give an assured and commendable performance.

Among tenors, the most important new embodiment has been that of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor" by James Melton. Though not altogether comfortable in the heroics of Donizetti's suicidal lover, he coped successfully with the airs and his part in the duets and ensembles. The role takes its place with his Tamino, in which he made his début last season; his Alfredo, and his Wilhelm Meister.

Eva Le Gallienne

Director and star of the revival of Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," in a new translation by Irina Skariatina and Miss Le Gallienne, which Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster will present beginning Jan. 10 at the Wilbur Theater in Boston, and two weeks later in New York, probably at the National.

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The Home Forum

Freedom and Self-Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORDS "freedom" and "self-government" express the aspirations of millions of people in many parts of the world. They represent noble ambitions that every man has a right to pursue. But the right and ability to realize these ambitions depend on one's understanding of how freedom and self-government can really be attained.

What is it we want when seeking self-government? Do we not want things so ordered that we may have peace and security, abundance of good, and unlimited opportunity to live our lives constructively, free from domination by the arbitrary will of others? Many believe that this will largely be brought about when individual citizens have full say in the running of their governments. The running of human affairs in such a way as to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number, however, requires government amenable to the unselfish, wise forces of Principle, God.

* * *

Christian Science, or the Science of Christianity, taught by Christ Jesus and explained by Mary Baker Eddy in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," reveals the unchanging law by which one may enter into his rightful heritage of true dominion. It shows that freedom and self-government can be experienced only in proportion to the right understanding of one's true self. Moreover, it clearly points the way to this true self-knowledge, and shows it to be contingent upon spiritual insight rather than upon intellectual development. To understand man and his government it is essential to understand God, man's creator and the governor of all. As one grows in spiritual understanding one gains self-knowledge and attains self-government.

* * *

In Science and Health (p. 106), Mrs. Eddy states the criterion of true self-government when she writes, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." She clearly shows that the first step towards self-government is for each to be God-governed, and to realize that only that which issues from Him is wise and good. It follows logically that the one who desires freedom from tyranny will not indulge in tyranny himself. Seeking his own freedom, he will not tyrannize over others. He will keep bright by practice the Golden Rule of doing to others as he would have them do to him.

Christ Jesus declared, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30). He pointed the way to freedom. He said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:31,32). To "continue in my word" is to accept and exemplify the truth of the real man's sonship with the Father, which Christ Jesus taught and proved, rather than to go on believing in the false concept of man as the sinful, diseased, limited, and mortal being which the material senses depict.

* * *

Daily study of the Bible and of Science and Health is enabling thousands to "know the truth," and thereby to demonstrate their freedom from human bondage, from erroneous beliefs about themselves. In place of uncertainty, they find an unshakable spiritual foundation. In place of want, they discover abundance. In place of sickness, they find unlimited health. In place of hatred, they find love. Instead of tyranny and injustice, they find liberty. And as they progress in this understanding of true selfhood, they find an ever wider scope and sphere of activity, and are truly qualified to fulfill the responsibilities of right government. As their understanding of true selfhood grows, they are able to claim and prove their divine rights as children of God. "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ" (Romans 8:17).

It is certain that neither selfishness, greed, inefficiency, stupidity, lust for power, nor tyrannical domination proceeds from God, good, in whose image and likeness man is made. As Mrs. Eddy points out (*ibid.*, p. 294), "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true."

* * *

So, by understanding and claiming his true heritage as a child of God, one can establish his freedom from anything that is unlike God, and his right to be governed by good alone. Governed by good, one understands good government, and his vision of freedom is realized. Christian Science has set the bell of liberty ringing; it calls (*ibid.*, p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
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One, Norway Street
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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs Eddy sent free on request.

By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SUMMER IN THE BERKSHIRES, MASSACHUSETTS": *A Painting by Robert Hamilton*

THE VARIED SUMMER landscape is indicated in this painting by Robert Hamilton. The delicacy of his treatment of distance is contrasted with the massive outlines of the tree trunks in the foreground. The artist has arbitrarily limited his view by painting only the trunks and lower leafy branches, so that the foreground is close to the eye and the whole scene is suggested in detail. Robert Hamilton was trained in London and painted in Dublin for some years. He now maintains a studio in New York.

Wolność i samorząd

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

SŁOWA „wolność" i „samorząd" wyrażają pragnienia i dążenia milionów ludzi na wszystkich krańcach świata. Streszczają one szlachetne roszczenia, jakich każdy człowiek ma prawo sięgać. Lecz prawo i zdolność urzeczywistnienia tych pragnień zależy od zrozumienia każdej jednostki, w jaki sposób wolność i samorząd dadzą się rzeczywiście osiągnąć.

Czegoż-bo pragniemy, kiedy żądamy samorządu? Czy nie znaczy to, że pragniemy takiego porządku rzeczy, byśmy w nim mieli pokój i bezpieczeństwo, obfitość dobra i nieograniczona możność twórczego życia, wolnego od arbitralnych nakazów obcych? Wiele osób wierzy w to, że taki stan rzeczy będzie w znacznej mierze osiągnięty, kiedy poszczególni obywatele będą mieli pełny głos w kierownictwie swych rządów. Lecz kierowanie sprawami ludzkimi w taki sposób, by osiągnąć najwięcej dobrego dla największej liczby osobników, wymaga rządu ulegającego niesamolubnym i mądrym siłom Zasady, Boga.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska czyli Wiedza Chrześcijanizmu, uczona przez Chrystusa Jezusa i wykładana przez Mary Baker Eddy w jej podręczniku, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Świętego), objawia niezmienne prawo, przez jakie można wejść w swoje prawowite dziedzictwo prawdziwego panowania. Okazuje, że wolności i samorządu można doświadczać tylko w miarę należytego zrozumienia swego własnego ja. Ponadto wyraźnie wskazuje drogę wiodącą ku temu prawdziwemu poznaniu siebie samego, ucząc zarazem, iż ono polega raczej na duchowym wglądzie w siebie niż na rozwoju umysłowym. Ażeby zrozumieć człowieka i jego rząd, koniecznym jest rozumieć Boga, twórcę człowieka i rządcę wszystkiego. Bogacąc swe zrozumienie duchowe, zdobywa się samopoznanie i osiąga samorząd.

W Science and Health (str. 106) Mrs. Eddy stwierdza kryterium prawdziwego samorządu, kiedy pisze: „Człowiek rządzi sobą prawowicie jedynie wtedy gdy jest wiedziony należycie i kierowany przez swego Twórcę, boską Prawdę i Miłość". Dowodzi ona jasno, że pierwszym krokiem ku samorządowi jest dla każdego, by kierował się Bogiem i zawsze był świadom tego, że tylko to, co od Niego wychodzi, jest mądre i dobre. Logicznie wynika samo z siebie, że, kto chce wolności od tyranii, sam nie będzie tyranii wykonywał. Dążąc do własnej wolności, nie będzie tyranizował innych. Utrzyma on pogodność ducha przez praktyczne stosowanie Złotej Reguły czynienia drugiemu co chciałby by czyniono jemu.

Chrystus Jezus powiedział: „Ja i Ojciec jedno jesteśmy" (Jan 10:30). Wskazał on drogę ku wolności. Powiedział: „Jeźli wy zostaniecie w słowie mojem, prawdziwie uczniami moimi będziecie; i poznacie prawdę, a prawda was wyswobodzi" (Jan 8:31, 32). „Zostać w słowie mojem" znaczy przyjąć i przykładem stwierdzać prawdy rzeczywistego synostwa człowieczego u Ojca, jakiego uczył i dowiódł Chrystus Jezus, zamiast trwać nadal w błędnym wyobrażeniu o człowieku jako o istocie grzesznej, dotkniętej chorobami, ograniczonej i śmiertelnej, jaką przedstawiają zmysły materialne.

Codzienne badanie Pisma Świętego i Science and Health umożliwia tysiącom „poznanie prawdy" a tym samym okazanie swej wolności od ludzkiej niewoli, od błędnych wierzeń o sobie samych. W miejsce niepewności znajdują niewstrząśniętą duchową podstawę. W miejsce niedostatku odkrywają obfitość. W miejsce choroby odczuwają nieograniczone zdrowie. W miejsce nienawiści odkrywają miłość. W miejsce tyranii i niesprawiedliwości spostrzegają wolność. A w miarę jak postępują dalej w tym zrozumieniu prawdziwej swoistości, znajdują coraz to rozleglejsze pole i widnokręgi działalności i są wtedy w całej pełni uzdatnieni do wypełnienia odpowiedzialności dobrego rządu. W miarę, jak rośnie ich zrozumienie prawdziwej swoistości, wzrasta ich zdatność do roszczenia i dowodzenia swych boskich praw jako dzieci Boga. „A jeźliż dziećmi, tedy i dziedzicami, dziedzicami w prawdzie Bożymi, a spółdziedzicami Chrystusowymi" (Do Rzymian 8:17).

Pewnym jest, że ani samolubstwo, ani chciwość, niedołęstwo, głupota, żądza władzy ani ucisk tyrański nie wypływają od Boga, dobra, na którego obraz i podobieństwo człowiek jest stworzony. Słowami Mrs. Eddy (tamże, str. 294): „Istotna swoistość człowieka poznać się da tylko po tym co jest dobre i prawdziwe".

Więc, przez zrozumienie i roszczenie swego prawdziwego dziedzictwa jako dziecko Boga można ustalić swą swobodę od wszystkiego, co jest niepodobne do Boga, i swe prawo do kierowania się jedynie i wyłącznie dobrym. Kierując się dobrym, pojmuje się dobry rząd i tak sen o wolności ziszcza się. Wiedza Chrześcijańska rozkołysała dzwon wolności; i woła on (tamże, str. 227): „Obywatele świata, przyjmijcie ‚wolność chwały dziatek Bożych' i bądźcie wolni! Takie jest wasze boskie prawo".

Early Morning at Sea

But for the drowsy stirring of a dreaming
blue, a green,
The slow turning of unawakened silver,
The ocean lies asleep upon its wide old bed
And does not move for all the crying of gulls,
For all the coaxing of wind.

E. E. L.

The Shah Makes His Yearly Visit

MY SUMMERS, from early childhood, were spent in Shemran, a country place some six miles from Teheran, composed of two villages, one, called High Rostam-abad, where the Shah's sister lived, and the second, called Low Rostam-abad, where other members of her suite and one of her sons lived. Shemran was close by another summer resort, called Golohak, the Deauville of Teheran, where the foreign legations had their summer residences. I lived in a charming little house, with a small but beautiful garden, near the palace of the Princess. . . .

One day in the month of June, news ran through the country that His Imperial Majesty the Shah, was going, according to his usual custom, to pay a visit to his sister, the Princess Ezzat-ed-Dowleh. The inhabitants of the village began their preparations to receive him, and on the day of his arrival the entire population, in great excitement, gathered in the public square before the little mosque. The village belles were in their best raiment; the scene was gay and colourful, and the girls themselves charming. At that time, the peasant women still wore long skirts, reaching to the ground, and covered themselves with pieces of printed chintz; they wore no veils.

By four o'clock in the afternoon all the thoroughfares were crowded, the women standing in front with the men behind them. Laleh chose a place near a large tree, opposite the Princess's palace, and set me astride his shoulders. The streets, always dusty, were sprinkled with water for the occasion. Water had also been splashed against the mud walls, to make them look cool and fresh. . . .

Presently a horseman, galloping at full speed, dashed in, jumped from his horse, and ran toward the palace, shouting that his imperial majesty's cavalcade was near! . . .

Ten minutes passed, then a dozen warrior guardians galloped up, dismounted, threw their reins over the saddles, frightened the horses away with their hands, and took their places among the line of courtiers. . . .

A loud murmur, such as of mighty waves upon the beach, filled the air.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY!

A pair of white horses, covered with glorious gold embroidery, wearing bejewelled harnesses of massive gold, with high aigrettes of red plumage adorned with precious stones, advanced very slowly, then another pair, and a third. The coachmen were gorgeous in their purple clothes with gold straps all over their shoulders and waists.

In a gold coach, lined with purple velvet, the Shadow of Allah, the Emperor of all the Emperors, reclined on a soft cushion. Four runners, two on each side of the coach, walked on foot—shaters, they were called. They wore purple coats, embroidered with gold, white breeches, and red silk socks and guiveh; the most marvellous article of their attire were the purple crowns on their heads, crowns such as were worn in old times by kings.

A silence fell on the waiting crowd. The imperial coach stopped at the gate—so did the cavalcade of hundreds of men who brought up the rear of the procession. The door of the coach was opened by a court minister, and the Shah was helped by two high officials to alight. His Majesty was dressed in a coat of grey and orange brocade; under this was a doublet made of a purple shawl, and a leather belt studded with huge diamonds. His trousers were black and his military boots were brightly varnished. His Persian lamb hat, tilted to one side, was adorned by a single diamond as large as an egg! In his hand he carried a walking stick of rare wood, with a single emerald at the top. He was impressive and majestic: black hair, bobbed; black, straight eyebrows and striking eyes; long nose and a dashing, dagger-like moustache. What interested me most was the farangui collar, attached to his white shirt by a narrow, black tie knotted like an artist's bow. And it was strange, too, that he was wearing, at this summer season, a coat lined with sable! He held his head high, as though the whole world belonged to him. And as a matter of fact, he seriously believed that such was the case, as did most of his subjects. — From "In the Imperial Shadow," by MIRZA MAHMOUD KHAN SAGHAPHI. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Languages Do Not Stand Still

WHATEVER CERTAIN MEN may have said who did not think what they were saying, and among whom we must place, notably, him who writes these lines, the French tongue is not fixed and never will be. A language does not become fixed. The human intellect is always on the march, or, if you prefer, in movement, and languages with it. Things are made so. When the body changes, how could the coat not change? . . . Montaigne's language is not Rabelais's, Pascal's is not Montaigne's, Montesquieu's is not Pascal's. Each of the four languages, taken by itself, is admirable because it is original. Every age has its own ideas; it must have also words adapted to those ideas. Languages are like the sea, they move to and fro incessantly. At certain times they leave one shore of the world of thought and overflow another. All that their waves thus abandon dries up and vanishes. It is in this wise that ideas vanish, that words disappear. It is the same with human tongues as with everything. Each age adds and takes away something. . . . In vain, therefore, should we seek to petrify the mobile physiognomy of our idiom in a fixed form. In vain do our literary Joshuas cry out to the language to stand still; languages and the sun do not stand still.—From "Preface to Cromwell," by VICTOR HUGO (1827).

A London Gallery

I HAD BEEN OUT all afternoon, exploring the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. There was a high fog—the kind of weather that distracts one's attention as little as possible from the business of the day. Coming away, my head was full of John Constable's work; that modest, but highly distinct painter, akin as an artist to Wordsworth. Not, perhaps, to the great Wordsworth of *Tintern Abbey*, but rather to the author of *Nutting*, in which is marked an unassuming, but deeply touching love of the English countryside. Constable's pictures, since that day, have seemed of a piece with such lines of Wordsworth as those in which he describes a nook into which he wandered as a child:

. . . a bower beneath whose leaves
The violets of the five seasons re-appear
And fade, unseen by any human eye;
Where fairy water-breaks do murmur on
For ever; and I saw the sparkling foam,
And—with my cheek on one of those green
stones
That, fleeced with moss, under the shady
trees,
Lay round me, scattered like a flock of
sheep—
I heard the murmur and the murmuring
sound,
In that sweet mood when pleasure loves to
pay
Tribute to ease . . .

What Wordsworth and Constable have in common, I think, is a child-like intentness. They look at the world around them with loving care; they speak of it quietly, but with the irresistible force of complete conviction. This aspect of Romanticism (and both men are preëminently Romanticists) is too often flooded out of consideration by the more striking aspect of that movement: its emphasis on extravagant emotions, on posturizing, on the exotic. Against these elements of Romanticism, many artists of the Twentieth Century have revolted. But the serious, almost humble intentness of Wordsworth and Constable is a thing against which revolt seems hardly possible. As soon revolt against a cowslip!

* * *

I found later, as I traveled through Surrey, that the afternoon spent in the National Gallery with Constable had given me new eyes. The early September browns of the fields, the dusky greens and burnt yellow reflected Constable. I saw, as he saw, a new solidity in the color; the leaves on the ground were more real; expanses of water in streams and ponds had a new look. I felt a kinship between earth, tree, and sky that I had never recognized before. How enormously dull and inconsequential a guidebook seems, after one has been reading Wordsworth's poetry or studying Constable's painting.

Earlier in the year, I had stood on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence, my mind full of the first movement of the Brahms Violin Concerto. The bridge, so famous and so ancient, was far more deeply impressed on my mind than it would have been if I had not associated it with Brahms who spent weeks and months in Florence and there conceived some of his finest music. I knew he loved the bridge, and must have spent hours strolling along the Arno. So the English countryside was realized for me substantially because of Wordsworth and Constable. Artists make us feel more deeply, observe more closely; that is one of their peculiar abilities. As for guidebooks, I find I simply cannot keep my mind on them. They seem uniformly to have a distressing drone if one reads them with attention.

* * *

As I climbed up the four flights of stairs in the Chelsea house, past the odd little rooms, and finally past my landlord's apartment, where I noticed him moving his latest painting from one side of the room to the other to see how it looked in a different position, I realized that he was as completely absorbed as I in the life of art. My room at the top of the house seemed to welcome me with a strange sympathy that night.

EDMUND SCOTT

Sirius Rising

Unfailingly,
About mid-eve of certain nights of the year,
When I look straight from my window out
above the lowest elm-bough,
I see him mount the eastern sky,
Eagerly, with a sort of joy of shining,
A flickering silver flame,
All gleaming, darting points of spiny light—
Sirius, the dancing star,
The winter-rising.

DOLORES CAIRNS

By the Magic of His Music and the Courage of His Convictions

IT WAS IN Geneva during the early sessions of the League of Nations, that I studied Paderewski as the Statesman. He seemed to be listening in a majestic, sphinx-like silence to the arguments and disagreements of all the other nationalities. I was able to make notes and drawings of him without being noticed, and from these I began the portrait for which he posed later on in New York. . . .

The following season I attended his Chopin recital in Carnegie Hall. From my seat in the second-row-center, I watched the ever-changing emotional expressions play over his face. During the playing of a mazurka, the clear-cut impression of an entirely different personality made me decide to make another portrait of Paderewski as the Artist; I hurried to my studio and worked all night after the recital. When, on the following morning, Mr. Paderewski came to my studio, this second interpretation of his musical mood was finished in clay. He felt, after studying it, that it would not be possible to carry it further by posing again, as the mood was so definitely evoked by the music, and could not be repeated to order in the studio.

For the Statesman, however, he was able to recall the Geneva experiences and isolate himself. After a short interval his face assumed the expression I needed, and he posed like an inscrutable sphinx. . . .

Once in a blue moon a single personality can stand out above all his compatriots with such power and nobility that he alone can represent all of his country's best qualities far better than any scientific selection of types or even crowds of his contemporary fellow countrymen. . . .

Those of us who have heard Paderewski interpret Poland's tragedies and triumphs, who have known the mysterious haunting memory of his words and his music, may well be grateful to have been his contemporaries. What he has stood for as an example to mankind, and what he has revealed in the magic of his music, and by the courage of his convictions, is so rare and inspiring that his influence will be remembered in every corner of the world where he has left the seal of his genius.—From "Heads and Tales," by MALVINA HOFFMAN. (New York: Scribner.)

The
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Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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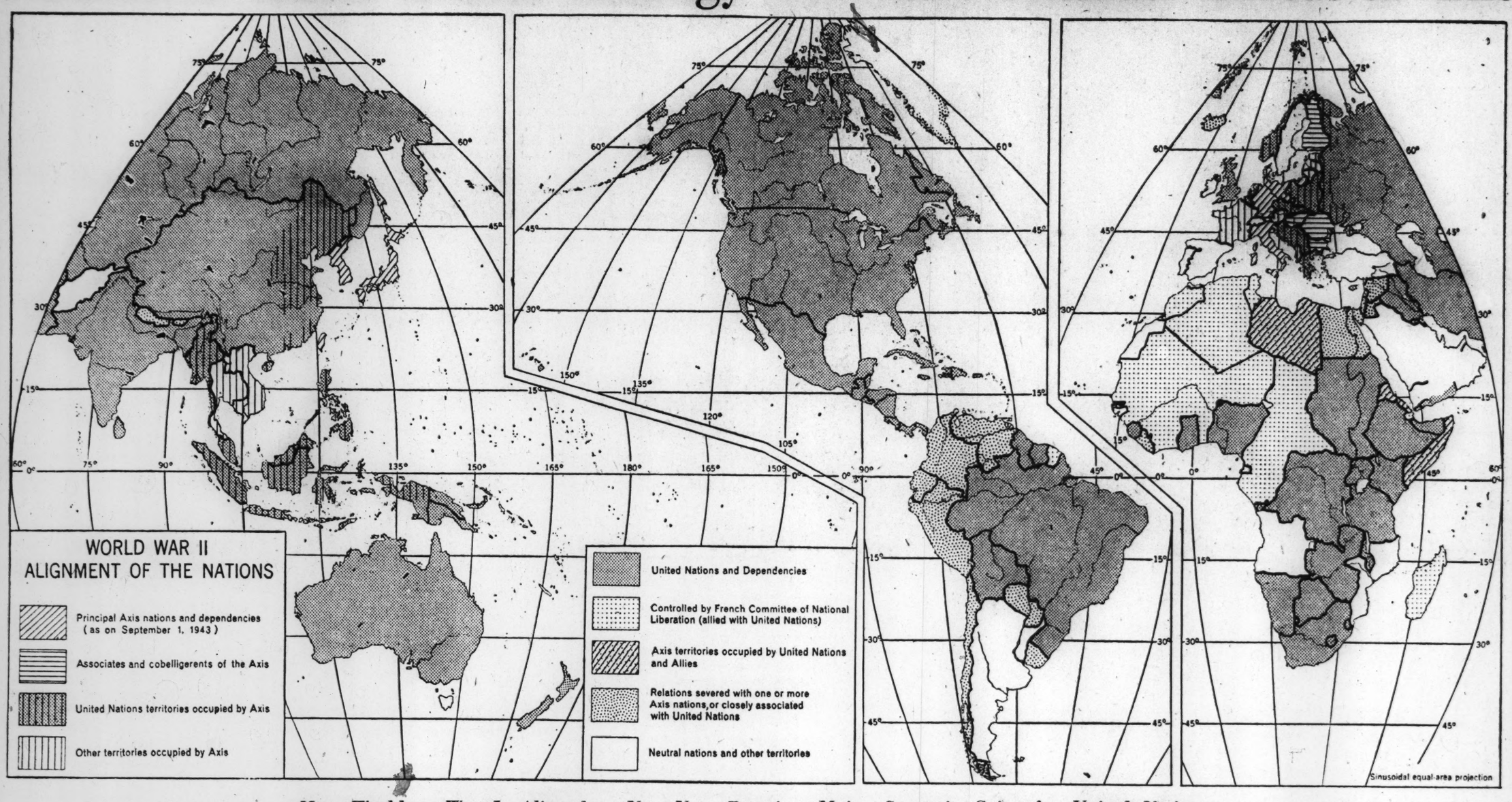
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1943

Pattern of Allied World Strategy Forecasts Ultimate Defeat of Axis


WORLD WAR II
ALIGNMENT OF THE NATIONS
Principal Axis nations and dependencies (as on September 1, 1943)
Associates and cobelligerents of the Axis
United Nations territories occupied by Axis
Other territories occupied by Axis
United Nations and Dependencies
Controlled by French Committee of National Liberation (allied with United Nations)
Axis territories occupied by United Nations and Allies
Relations severed with one or more Axis nations, or closely associated with United Nations
Neutral nations and other territories
Sinusoidal equal-area projection

How World at War Is Aligned as New Year Promises Major Strategic Gains for United Nations

This map, showing the alignment of the nations at war, was drawn in the office of the Geographer of the United States Department of State, and published in the Department's bulletin. It is based on the situation as it existed Nov. 20, 1943, except with reference to Italy. The territories of the three principal Axis nations are thus shown at their full extent, as they were until the surrender of Italy, Sept. 8, 1943. The map also shows the large areas of the countries which have come to comprise the United Nations and their dependencies, the countries that have severed relations with one or more Axis nations, the considerable areas still occupied by Axis forces, the Axis territories (Italian Africa) occupied by the United Nations, and the small areas which are neutral in present war.

1943 Was Year of Planning for United Nations' Grand Assault

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The past 12 months have marked the United Nations' preparation for their final assault against Germany and Japan.

The surrender of Italy, last September, following the Allied landing on Sicily and South Italy, brought rejoicing to millions in Allied and occupied countries, where it was taken to signify the early collapse of Axis might.

The next steps were mapped by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin, meeting at Teheran.

In a conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Chinese Republic, Britain's and America's heads of state outlined the future of Japan, stripped of its ill-gotten possessions.

Western Europe

In Algiers, the French Committee of National Liberation finally achieving a degree of unity, began to reflect the fighting spirit of metropolitan France: General Charles De Gaulle emerged as the leading figure of the Committee, which had received a measure of recognition from the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. General Henri Giraud, who visited Washington and London in the summer of 1943, remained in control of French army units.

Pierre Laval, Axis puppet and Chief of the Vichy Government, reached the peak of his career when Marshal Philippe Pétain was reported to have broken with the collaborationist government and to have retired. Meantime, resistance in occupied France was marked by sabotage against communications and crops. Many French youths escaped to evade the labor draft, which had raised the number of French workers in Germany to 2,500,000.

In Belgium, too, the draft of laborers was one of the main points of friction between the occupying power and the populace. German attempts to find collaborationist elements to do their bidding failed completely. Léon Degrelle, former leader of the Fascist Rexist movement, withdrew from political activity to join the German Army as a Lieutenant.

As more than 500,000 able-bodied men had been sent to labor in Germany, Belgium's economy suffered severely. Remembering Belgian resistance during the first World War, the German Army took pains to weaken the resistance of the country by draining it of food. Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot, representing the Belgian Government in Exile, noted that "most of the Belgian population is still in favor of the King."

From its exile in London, the Netherlands Government continued to direct "underground" activity at home, while German authorities tried in vain to suppress the stubborn spirit of Dutch resistance. The position of Queen Wilhelmina, representing the House of Orange, was undisputed.

While Reich Commissioner Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart attempted to hold the Netherlands home-front in line, the German Army completed large-scale evacuations of the Channel coast.

The number of Dutch workers evacuated to the Reich and German-controlled territories had reached 400,000 by the end of 1943. Defense installations, built by the German "Todt Organization" now line the Dutch coast, as well as coastal districts in Belgium and France.

By the end of the year, Germany's General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who resisted the Allied armies in North Africa, completed an inspection tour of Western European defenses, which extended from Jutland to the French coast. General Rommel and Field Marshal Gen. Karl von Rundstedt are expected to organize German resistance against an Allied invasion of the Continent.

Germany

Facing an invasion of Western Europe as well as a full-scale Russian winter offensive and the impending Anglo-American attack on Rome, the Germans can look back on 1943 as the year that taught them to forget all thoughts of winning the war.

German communiqués from the East needed more than 30 synonyms for the word "retreat," in order to report Nazi defeats at the Russian front, without hopelessly undermining home morale. Mussolini's fall, Italy's surrender, the fall of Tunisia, and Stalingrad put a grave strain on the stamina of the German people. Unprecedented air attacks on cities of the Rhineland, on Hamburg, and Berlin further weakened civilian resistance.

Still, the Germans control about 300 of their own and of satellite divisions. German armies in the East, while forced to withdraw again and again, have done so without being trapped or annihilated. While it appeared certain that the Reich had lost the submarine war in the summer of 1943, the Nazis seemed determined to make a forceful stand.

Production of fighter planes reached 75 per cent of Germany's output of combat planes, as the year drew to a close. News of a new glider-type rocket bomb, produced in the Reich, was confirmed by Allied sources.

Adolf Hitler's prestige, already weakened in the fall of 1942, continued to wane during the past year. Having turned home affairs over to Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler and reportedly accepting the decisions of the High Command on military affairs, Hitler turned more and more toward political problems.

Scandinavia

After two years of unsuccessful efforts at peaceful persuasion, the German occupation authorities in Denmark found themselves forced to declare martial law in August, in order to stem a wave of anti-German sabotage by patriot groups.

King Christian, long a symbol of Danish resistance, was confined to Sorgenfri Palace. During a parliamentary election in the spring of 1943, Denmark had already shown its defiant attitude by giving the Nazi-supported candidate Fritz Clausen only two per cent of the national vote.

Abandoning all hopes of keeping Denmark as a model protectorate, the Germans began rounding up the country's 6,000 Jewish citizens. Some 4,000 of these and 2,000 other Danes escaped to Sweden, which opened its border in an unprecedented humanitarian gesture.

Concerned over the fate of Nazi-ruled Denmark and Norway, Sweden's attitude toward Berlin stiffened as the year passed. Having previously banned German troop transports across Swedish territories, the Swedish Government protested against the sinking of its ships by the Germans and, early last December, against the deportation of 1,200 students and professors from Norway's Oslo University.

Scandinavian solidarity, which became the most outstanding slogan of Sweden's political role during the past year, is symbolized by 10,000 to 15,000 Norwegian refugees who are at present training for police duties. This training is carried out on Swedish soil, in co-operation with the Norwegian Government in Exile. The Norwegian patriots are expected to police Norway after the exiled government returns to Oslo.

Meantime, Norwegian resistance continued to irk the occupation authorities, leading finally to the closing of Oslo University.

Central Europe

The shadow of the advancing Russian armies raised the hopes for freedom in Central and Eastern European countries, while intricate political problems await solution. Moscow considers the Baltic states as republics within the Soviet Union. Little opposition has been voiced vis-à-vis this view in other Allied quarters, during the past year.

Relations between the Polish Government in Exile and the Soviet Union were severed last spring, after the Poles had asked for investigation of a German claim that 10,000 former Polish officers had been killed by the Russians. Russia then broke off diplomatic relations with Poland.

The passing of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, in an airplane crash near Gibraltar, on his return from the Near East, heightened this crisis. Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, who succeeded General Sikorski as Commander-in-Chief is regarded in Moscow as opposed to Russo-Polish reconciliation, as, it is said, are other Polish representatives.

Following the Teheran Conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, it became clear that the Kremlin would consider reconciliation offers made by the Polish Government, provided that these are unconditional and do not raise the question of future boundaries.

The break in diplomatic relations had climaxed long-standing disagreements between Russia and the Polish exile government. Russia takes the view that future borders should be fixed according to the status of 1939, territory east of the Curson Line regarded as integral parts of the Ukrainian, White Russian and Lithuanian Soviet Republics; the Poles feel that they are unable to make territorial concessions while removed from their homeland.

Relations between Czechoslovakia and Russia provide a striking contrast to this picture. The past year has seen a further strengthening of ties between the Kremlin and the exile government of President Eduard Beneš, symbolized by a Mutuál Assistance Pact between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Having visited the United States during the spring and summer months of 1943, President Beneš was expected to go to Moscow but the visit was postponed, owing, it is said, to Allied pressure. His visit finally followed the Teheran Conference.

Occupied Poland is linked to the exile government through the secret radio station "Swit" (Dawn). Information about conditions in Poland are transmitted by this station and through other sources. After evacuating 1,500,000 Poles from western and central sections of the country, the Germans drafted up to 2,000,000 Polish men and women as forced laborers. Starvation, shootings and mass reprisals of all sorts are used to continue the Nazi hold on Poland.

It was on Polish territory that about 2,000,000 European Jews were killed during the past years.

The Balkans

The Axis satellites, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, showed new signs of waning faith in Berlin's chances; overtures toward Allied governments, emanating from Sofia, Bucharest and, above all, Budapest, were recorded repeatedly during the past year.

Rumania's Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, under the threat that Germany may replace him by Horia Sima or some other leader of the suppressed Fascist Iron Guard, continued giving ardent lip service to the Axis cause, while his agents were reported as seeking contact with Allied representatives.

Trying to avoid postwar political isolation and grave losses of territory, Hungary sought the good graces of Allied governments. Hungarian spokesmen saw their country as a nonbelligerent. Withdrawal of Hungarian troops from the Eastern Front was foreshadowed in Budapest.

Bulgaria remained neutral in the Russo-German war, although the impact of the world-wide conflict was brought to Sofia in several Anglo-American air attacks. After the dramatic and still not fully explained passing of King Boris, Bulgaria's régime did little but carry out Berlin's orders. Fearful of Turkey's benevolent neutrality—benevolent, that is, toward the Allies—Bulgaria facilitated the transit of German troops which now guard her borders and coastlines.

Mounting problems faced King Peter of Yugoslavia and King George of Greece, heads of their respective governments in exile, at Cairo. Both monarchs came to realize, as the months passed, that popular movements in their home countries had drawn away from their rule and were advocating a republic.

The Yugoslav Army of Liberation, under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), Russian-supported, openly defied the Yugoslav Government in Cairo by setting up an independent government under Dr. Ivan Ribar, late last year, following the Teheran Conference. Before moving to Cairo, the Yugoslav Government was re-shuffled twice, during 1943.

At the same time, Greek patriots expressed the view that it would be better if King George did not return to his homeland, before the people of Greece had had a chance to decide what form of government they desire.

While London and Washington had, until the Teheran Conference, given their exclusive support to the exile governments, the last few weeks of 1943 brought a change in atmosphere, if not in political protocol. Tito's 200,000 men had months before won the praise of Allied military spokesmen, in contrast to the activities of Draja Mihailovic, guerrilla leader and War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in Exile. In December, Allied boats were ferrying supplies to Tito's army, and a Yugoslav guerrilla mission arrived in Alexandria to confer with Allied officers.

The Middle East

The sovereignty and independence of Iran was guaranteed by the United States, Great Britain and Russia during the Teheran Conference, thus removing a possible point of future friction.

The three great Allied nations took marked interest in Middle East affairs during the past 12 months. French action in suppressing Lebanese independence moves was modified on the insistence of Great Britain. Arab spokesmen, enjoying the benevolence of London and Washington, traveled between Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine advocating Arab federation.

Emir Feisal, son and Foreign Minister of Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, visited Washington in the fall of 1943.

The three Foreign Ministers, Cordell Hull for the United States, Anthony Eden for the United Kingdom, Vyacheslaff Molotoff for the Soviet Union, met in Moscow to formulate policy. Hailed internationally as a most significant step in inter-Allied relations, the conference was soon overshadowed by the Teheran meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Argentina

This republic experienced a dramatic revolt, which overthrew the ambiguous Castillo Cabinet, and was expected to bring that influential South American nation on the side of the United Nations. Soon, however, the new régime of President Ramirez showed all the earmarks of a Fascist dictatorship, suppressing liberal and pro-Allied organizations, publications and arresting individuals.

Turkey

Surrounded by Allied-controlled territory and facing German troops across the Bulgarian border, Turkey leaned farther toward the United Nations side as the year went on. Turkish spokesmen continued to express the view that it would be better for everybody if Turkey remained neutral.

Portugal

Premier Salazar unexpectedly announced that Portugal granted Great Britain bases on the Azores, while remaining neutral as far as its homeland was concerned.

Finland

Hoping against hope, Finland hesitated 12 more months without officially asking for Moscow's peace terms. Fighting on the Russo-Finnish front all but ceased. Odealogical and traditional fears and antipathies were too strong on either side, to make early peace talks possible. Moscow, demanding unconditional surrender, faced Finnish hopes in the Atlantic Charter and a vague desire for help from across the Atlantic.

Tojo Message Spreads Gloom

By the Associated Press

In Tokyo, Domei News Agency radiocast a gloomy New Year's message from Premier Hideki Tojo warning the people that the Japanese nation is facing a "crucial test" and that it is "the sublime duty of everyone now to sacrifice body and soul without a single atom of self-interest."

The radiocast, reported by the Office of War Information, quoted the Premier as saying that "with the Anglo-Americans counterattacking, the war is at the decisive point. Victory or defeat in Greater East Asia, construction or downfall of Greater East Asia, all depend solely upon the outcome of the present struggle."

Allies Mold Strategy in '43 For Grand Assaults of '44

Continued from Page 1

bottleneck of the northern convoy route to Murmansk.

A year ago, German troops were consolidating a powerful grip on the narrow waist of the Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia. Today the Mediterranean is completely ours, nearly half of Italy is in our hands, a front has been opened in Yugoslavia and Turkey has become an active "nonbelligerent" on our side.

A year ago our air attacks on Germany were pinpricks. Today the German Capital, the German seaports and shipbuilding centers, the great industrial cities of the Rhineland, all are staggering and nearly useless.

As a result of these successive victories over the outer German defenses and inner German strength, we now have almost all the positions necessary for the grand assault. In fact, the process of gaining positions has all but ended. We still want Rome, not for its own sake, but because of the airfields around it which will be valuable in the big push. But the rest of Italy is better in German hands because it requires more German troops to hold than the Alps would to defend. The more there are in Italy, the fewer there will be on the Channel coast.

There is nothing else we really need in Europe in advance of the assault. The task now is the massing of forces, final training of assault teams, development of the High Command into a closely knit, smooth-functioning body, and the maximum softening by air of the German bastion itself. The emphasis is shifting rapidly now to these final tasks. The rest has been completed, including the greatest of all preparations—the achievement of full co-ordination between Russian and western forces. The central German fortress has been invested from all sides. It remains now to be taken.

Progress Against Japan

It is far harder to measure the year's progress against Japan. In terms of miles it seems depressingly little everywhere. A year ago the British thrust from India down to Akyab in Southern Burma was failing in everything except the acquisition of experience. Today we are a few miles inside Northern Burma in the road-building drive across to the old Burma Road. It seems a small substitute for a real Burma campaign, but whereas last winter's effort was failing this winter's is advancing steadily and successfully. It won't help much when completed, but it will help some. It will reduce the hazards of the route "over the hump." It will at least double the tonnage moving in to China. It will lay part of the foundation for a real counter-offensive in China. It is a small success instead of a small failure.

A year ago Gen. Douglas MacArthur was just driving into the northeastern [illegible] of New Guinea. Today he is about [illegible] miles farther along that coast and also across the Vitiaz Straits on Eastern New Britain at two points—Arawe and Cape Gloucester. It is a small advance in miles. He is still over 2,000 miles from the Philippines and nearly 3,000 from Tokyo—the width of the North Atlantic Ocean. But it means more than that because that advance was made through Japan's main outer defense line. It was a powerful line intended to hold and intended to keep the inner core of Japan's new empire inviolate. It was defended tenaciously and earnestly.

The breaking of that line was probably as hard and perhaps harder than any of the steps ahead because Japan was counting on being able to hold all it had taken. Those advance positions were not maneuver areas for future fighting, they were serious defense positions.

"Ladder of Solomons"

The same applies to Admiral William F. Halsey's advance up "the Ladder of the Solomons." A year ago he was completing his grip on Guadalcanal. Today he is well established on Bougainville. It is only about 400 miles in 12 months—33 miles a month—not even a mile a day. But those were the longest and the hardest miles we probably will have on the road to Tokyo. Japan defended them as tenaciously as Hitler tried to hold Stalingrad. Because when the outer works of a fortress fall the inner works sooner or later can be invested and attacked.

In the Central Pacific we moved a little farther—from Samoa to Makin in the Gilberts—about 1,000 miles, with 3,000 still to go to Tokyo. But the ability to go those first 1,000 miles was proof of superior naval and air power. They were achieved because the limits of the area Japan's Navy can dominate have dwindled steadily through the year.

As late as midsummer, there still was concern in Allied quarters over the possibility of a Japanese naval thrust down at Samoa or the Fiji Islands. The shift in the battle front is far less important than the shift in the direction of threat. Samoa and the Fijis are as safe today as Australia and New Zealand, Hawaii and Alaska. If is Jaluit in the Marshalls and Truk in the Carolines which are threatened.

No matter how short the distance traveled on all these fronts, the roles have been reversed. We still are far from holding the position for the grand assault, as we do in Europe. But the counter-offensive is under way. We can look forward now—a long way. The recapture of the Philippines is a real possibility. Jaluit and Truk must be taken first. All of New Guinea must be cleared. But we can look forward that far.

And from the Philippines we can reach for a port on the China coast. Such plans are no longer fantasies. They are as attainable as Kiev became to the Russians once they had broken the German grip on Stalingrad.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Joyce Sharing Glueck Family Honors Now

By Clarissa Lorenz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A creative household is always interesting to explore, and when it celebrates a literary double-header, that's news! Dr. Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, who have been making criminological studies at the Harvard Law School for many years, have just come out with their eleventh book simultaneously with their daughter's first volume of poetry, "Light and Shadow," published by Dorrance & Co. And Anitra Joyce's poems reflect much of the same preoccupation with social problems which has knit the Glueck trio so closely together.

For the past 18 years, Dr. and Mrs. Glueck have been doing research at Harvard on the effectiveness of penal and correctional treatment, by following the careers of discharged criminals over long periods. They soon discovered that the theory that such treatment reformed a criminal was a fallacy. "Criminal Careers in Retrospect," their latest book, is one of a series. They are now engaged in research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

"I don't understand it," said Joyce, when she was 10 years old. "You've been trying all these years to find out the causes of crime, but I see by the papers that the crime rate is going up all the time." She was told that it would probably take them 20 years more to discover the answers.

Gay But Discerning

When people meet Joyce, sparkling young person with chestnut curls and dancing hazel eyes, they often remark, "Do you mean to say that this girl has anything inside her head?" For her insight into people is cloaked by her social training, and all you see is a fun-loving young girl.

"My pet likes are sirloin steak, ice-cream sodas, and simple people," she told me. "All great people are simple, after all. I just adore ice-cream sodas. Every day after school I used to stop at Harvard Square and buy one by way of fortifying myself against doing my lessons at home. My dislikes? Cheap politicians, people who put on airs, and girls who say to your face, 'My dear, you look simply lovely,' and then whisper behind your back, 'Doesn't she look a freak?' "

A delightful relationship exists between daughter and parents, to whom she often refers as "my problem parents." She confessed, "I used to feel that I didn't like the way I was brought up. I wanted an ordinary family with pedestrian interests. But now I realize how lucky I am in having all these advantages."

The Gluecks work hard and enjoy life to the utmost. In their charming penthouse at the Continental Hotel in Cambridge, where many distinguished personalities, mixing with students, have felt at home for years, they throw themselves into social relaxation with gusto. Joyce calls these affairs "Mother's coming-out parties." "We've never worn our work on our sleeves," says Mrs. Glueck.

Now, as an author, Joyce feels that she's at last a real Glueck, not just the daughter of Sheldon and Eleanor.

For Joyce, poetry is an ideal outlet of expression for what she feels about life. It is a departure, as far as family traditions go; for the nearest thing to a creative writer was her great aunt, who in 1867 secretly wrote a novel in Poland.

One of the greatest influences in her life so far has been her maternal grandmother, the late Mrs. Anna B. Touroff, who was active in liberal movements. "She knew how to rise above religious and racial prejudices," said Mrs. Glueck, "and she could make people see the importance of unity and amity." Appreciating her doctrines, Joyce hopes one day to write a biography of her grandmother.

Sociologist at Heart

She has already shown a disposition to follow in her mother's steps in her civic interests. Mrs. Glueck is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, and of the Boston Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers The Glueck philosophy, that all peoples are brothers under the skin, is echoed in their daughter's poems no less than in her daily interests.

Her concern for social problems was early reflected in the poem, Slum Song, written at the age of 16. The last two verses follow:

"The moon does not scorn us,
Or the sun, or rain;
We have flowers in our windows;
We have birds and mice to tame.

"God hears our wretched prayers;
He understands.
And certain blessings of His live here,
Which do not live in richer hands."

She puts into a few verses sociological ideas that her parents say they would find it hard to express in less than a chapter or two of their own books. Although she was educated in private schools, her home has been the more potent influence. The Gluecks have always done everything together. Joyce accompanied her parents on many a visit to penal institutions and reformatories, and on two of the 12 trips that the Gluecks made abroad, attending international conferences on Penology, Psychology, and Social Work. So she has seen much of the seamy side of life.

"And," she remarked, "just because I live in a household where we talk, eat, and sleep sociological problems, I decided to be frivolous. I love to dance. The rhumba is my favorite. I like to play tennis, golf, skate, swim, and ride." She also plays the piano. And she can cook, sew, and knit. "Since I have a professional woman for a mother I'm determined to be domestic as well as frivolous. But just now I'm trying hard to brush up on my Spanish and French and typing."

Versatile in the Arts

Like her father, a Shakespearean actor in his youth, Joyce is interested in the theater, and a member of the Cambridge Dramatic Club.

Playwriting is again another medium in which Joyce has experimented. She wrote a three-act play as well as a novel, both of which mirror social conflicts. She has even "tampered" with other art forms like sculpture and painting.

It is of course too soon to say how important the writings of this serious-minded poet will become—only time can tell. "I suppose you might say I began my literary career when I was 11," she remarked. "I wrote a long and ambitious tale called. 'The Adventures of a Suitcase.' It came out so fast that my governess had difficulty in taking it down." Her poems seem to pour out at the same rate. Recently in one week she produced 20 for her parents' criticism.

Arthur Griffin

Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon Glueck, distinguished criminologists and authors, and their young daughter, Joyce, whose first book of poems, "Light and Shadow," has recently been published.

Home Efficiency Stepped Up As Two Families Pool Work

By Ardis Reiwald
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today many a housewife is having to reduce her standard of living, not from lack of income—that in most cases has been expanded—but because the greater proportion of national production is being diverted to the war effort, and she can find little to buy. This curtailment of products she has accepted cheerfully, but the greatest loss was her maid.

The average American family has been depending entirely too much upon the maid. She has cleaned the house, cooked and served the meals, attended the children and in some cases has done the washing and ironing. The housewife was the supervisor, but she did not do the actual work. But the American woman is in this war too. She realizes that ordinary schedules must be forsaken.

In a west Texas city, two women got together and worked out a plan for the duration of the "helpless" period that is proving so satisfactory other women in the neighborhood have adopted it.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith lost their maids at the same time. Both have children in school and Mrs. Smith has a two-year-old also.

The first step was to train the older children in each household to help with the house work. They were assigned certain light duties and were told that by helping to keep a well-ordered home, they were contributing to the war effort too. The children consider their work a wartime assignment and go about their bedmaking, dishwashing and lunch fixing earnestly and cheerfully.

The second step of the plan was a weekly schedule, flexible enough to meet the needs of the two families. Saturday was designated as marketing and cooking day. Early every Saturday morning, Mrs. Brown and her young son, with their victory cart (this victory cart is one of the most convenient gadgets that's come out of the war) go to market. The two girls stay at home, clean up the house, and care for Mrs. Smith's baby while she and her son are at market. They buy there enough supplies for the entire week.

Cooking in Advance

When they get home, all vegetables are prepared: beans, carrots, squash, egg-plant, corn, okra, tomatoes, peas, and anything else that happens to be on the market. Each vegetable is cooked in plain salt water, packed in jars, and stored in the bottom of the electric refrigerator. The raw vegetables and fruits are washed thoroughly and placed in the coolerator. While preparing and cooking the vegetables, the roast or chicken is in the oven and the short ribs and soup bone (no points for a soup bone and it certainly makes nourishing stock) are boiling in a leisurely fashion on top of the stove. When meats are tender and cooled, they are wrapped securely in oiled paper and placed in the refrigerator. The broth is poured into glass jars and stored in the refrigerator, and can later be used for gravy or stock for vegetables. Cup cakes, cookies, and loaf cake are easily made and will keep fresh in the cake box for a whole week. The children love them in lunches. By 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the cooking is done for the entire week. Sunday, all the family can go to Sunday school and church.

Take Turns Washing

Monday is wash day. The children are up a half hour earlier now, since they have a war job. They straighten the house and make their own lunches before they go to school. Mrs. Brown washes the breakfast dishes and after saying good-bye to her husband, she gathers up the soiled clothes, puts them in the victory cart, and walks to the family laundry. She stops on the way and gets Mrs. Smith's bundle. This family laundry is really a blessing today. For an hourly fee, you can use one of the machines that will wash, rinse, and damp-dry your clothes. It takes Mrs. Brown two hours to do her own and Mrs. Smith's bundles. Next Monday will be Mrs. Smith's day to do the washing. If there is no family laundry in the community, a housewife who owns a washing machine, can make extra money for war stamps, by allowing the neighbors to use her machine for a small fee.

After Mrs. Brown gets her damp wash home and on the line, she eats a light lunch and goes to the Red Cross. She can make surgical dressings the entire afternoon and not have to worry about the evening meal, or about the children, for they will go to Mrs. Smith's when school is out and will be well cared for. With her ready-cooked vegetables, it will take Mrs. Brown less than 30 minutes to prepare a four-course dinner. All she will have to do is to broil the steak, or brown the short ribs, and boil the potatoes. Potatoes aren't good unless they are freshly cooked.

Vigorous Cleaning

Tuesday, Mrs. Brown does her ironing and cares for Mrs. Smith's baby while Mrs. Smith goes to the Red Cross. Early Wednesday morning, Mrs. Smith with her baby, comes over and helps Mrs. Brown clean house. Never has a maid given so thorough a cleaning, as these two women give Mrs. Brown's entire house. The cracks and corners that too often have been overlooked are swept, dusted, and polished. The work is finished by noon and the rest of the day is free for club meetings, socials, or church affairs.

Mrs. Brown spends every Thursday in her club booth, selling war stamps and bonds; and Friday she goes to Mrs. Smith's and helps to give her house a complete cleaning. They scrub and clean and dust and when Mrs. Brown leaves, at noon, she carries with her the thought of an orderly house with freshly waxed floors and polished furniture invitingly arranged.

It will be noted that with the exception of Saturday, only the mornings of each day are spent doing house work. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith have as much time for war work as they had before the maid left. They are proving it really pays for neighbors to co-operate.

Soya Flour and Grits Achieve Importance as Low-Cost Foods

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is about two of those wartime "wonder" foods from the up-and-coming soybean—soya flour and soya grits, both of which are on the market now.

Uncle Sam's home economists are mighty interested in this valuable food, too, and here are some of their tips and recipes for using the new products.

Both the grits and flour are put up in one-pound packages and in larger or economy packages. In either size, they're low-cost foods, fine alternates for meat and eggs, or fish and poultry.

When you read the label, you may find soya flour labeled "full-fat" or "low-fat." And here's the key. Full-fat means that after the hull is removed, the rest of the bean is ground into flour. Low-fat flour is made from press cake left after all, or nearly all, of the oil is taken out of the treated bean. Soya grits, which are coarser than the flour, are low-fat food.

The flour goes well in breads, cream soups, sandwich fillings, in scrambled eggs or vegetable roll.

Try the grits in meat and fish dishes, in an omelet, vegetable casserole, with hot breakfast cereal, in spoon bread or Indian pudding.

Either goes well in such recipes as those for sausage cakes, potato cakes, dumplings, some soups and puddings.

For Success with Soya

On your first try at the new products, here are tips for success:

1. Follow directions, using the right amount in the right way. Soya's main job is increasing food value. Don't expect it to take the place of wheat flour in thickening sauce or gravy or as the only flour for bread making. It hasn't the necessary starch or gluten.

2. Note that every recipe calls for a good deal of liquid. That's because soya flour and grits fairly drink up moisture.

3. The flour may pack down in the package, so stir up well before measuring.

4. Be generous with seasonings.

5. Foods made with soya brown quickly, so watch the stove!

6. Store soya products just as you store other packaged foods—keep them cool and dry.

And now, for the recipes.

WITH EGGS

Soya Omelet

4 egg yolks
¼ cup soya grits mixed with ¼ cup water
½ teaspoon salt
4 egg whites with ¼ cup water added
1 tablespoon fat

Separate eggs and beat yolks until thickened. Stir in soya-water mixture and blend thoroughly. Add salt to egg whites mixed with water, and beat until stiff. Fold egg yolk mixture gradually into whites, then pour into frying pan containing the melted fat. Cover and cook slowly over low heat until set around edge. Remove lid, put into slow oven (300° F.) for 15 to 20 minutes to complete cooking and brown top slightly. Sprinkle with grated cheese, if desired. Fold over and serve. Serves 6.

GOOD MEAT MIXER RECIPES

Soya Meat Loaf

¾ pound ground meat
1½ cups vegetable stock, tomato juice or milk
2 ounces salt pork, diced
2 tablespoons chopped onion
½ cup chopped celery
¾ cup soya grits
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
2 teaspoons salt
¾ cup bread crumbs
⅛ teaspoon pepper.

Blend vegetable stock, tomato juice or milk with meat. Fry salt pork until crisp, remove from the fat. Cook onion and celery in fat a few minutes. Add all ingredients to meat and mix well. Mold loaf with hands on piece of tough paper. Place paper and loaf on rack in uncovered pan and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until well done and brown, about 1 hour. Serves 6.

Soya Sausage

¼ cup soya flour or grits
½ pound all-pork sausage meat

Mix together well, shape into cakes and fry slowly to form a tender crust. Makes 6 medium-sized cakes.

MAIN DISH WITH VEGETABLES

Stuffed Green Peppers

6 medium-sized green peppers
2 cups flaky cooked rice
½ cup soya grits, mixed with 1 cup tomato juice and pulp
¼ cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped parsley
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1½ tablespoons salt
Pepper

Cut peppers in half lengthwise, remove seeds and stringy portion and boil peppers in lightly salted water 5 minutes. Drain; toss together lightly all ingredients and stuff pepper shells. Place in shallow pan with a little hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes or until lightly browned. Serves 6.

IN BREADS

Soya Griddle Cakes

1¼ cups sifted flour
¼ cup soya flour
1 tablespoon sugar, if desired
½ teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons milk
2 tablespoons fat, melted.

Sift dry ingredients together. Combine beaten egg, milk and melted fat. Add to dry ingredients and stir until blended. Bake cakes on hot griddle. Serves 6.

Soya Spoon Bread

¾ cup corn meal
¼ cup soya grits
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups cold water
1 cup milk
2 or 3 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons melted fat

Mix together corn meal, soya grits, salt and water. Let mixture come to a boil and boil 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add milk, beaten eggs yolks and melted fat. Heat egg whites stiff and fold into mixture. Pour into well-greased baking dish and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour. Serve at once from baking dish. Serves 6.

DESSERTS

Soya Gingerbread

1¾ cups sifted flour
¼ cup soya flour
¾ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon cloves, optional
½ teaspoon cinnamon, optional
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
¼ cup brown sugar
¾ cup molasses
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup boiling water
¼ cup fat, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Stir brown sugar and molasses into well-beaten egg. Add boiling water, melted fat and dry ingredients, stirring all the time, until well mixed. Pour into well-greased pan and bake in slow oven (300° F.) 40 to 45 minutes. Serves 6.

British Women Save Fuel

One-sixth of all the fuel used in England is used for cooking, and the British Ministry of Food has issued a little leaflet addressed to the housewife called "Fuel Saving in the Kitchen." Most of the hints are very much like those which the home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest for use in American kitchens; but others have an odd sound to many American ears.

Here are a few of the ideas which are offered British housewives:

"Never overcook food. It wastes fuel, spoils the flavour and may destroy some of the value of the food. Overcooking, particularly of vegetables, is said to be one of the faults of the British kitchen."

"Keep saucepans, kettles, etc., scrupulously clean inside and out, but do not polish the bottom as a clean dull surface absorbs heat more rapidly than a shiny one."

"Two small cakes cook more quickly than one big one. Individual puddings made in small basins or even teacups take far less time to steam or boil than one large pudding."

"If possible bone the meat before roasting it so that you do not waste heat cooking the bone. The bones can be made into stock by easy stages, e. g., using the residual heat in the oven, or simmering on a brick or trivet by the fire."

"Oatmeal, dried fruit, peas, beans and lentils should be soaked to soften them before cooking. Soaking overnight in boiling water in a thermos flask or hay box if you have one, will partially cook them. Dried fruit will be ready to serve by morning. Be sure to leave sufficient room for expansion."

"It may be possible to combine with your neighbor. Perhaps she will cook your joint for you one day, while you bake a dish for her the next. In this way only one oven is used each day, but both families get hot meals."

Ideas for Shower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For an attractive and dual purpose table decoration at a baby's shower party nothing is daintier than a tablecloth of pale pink or blue tarlatan. Moreover, it conserves paper. Tarlatan comes 50 inches wide and costs about 29 cents a yard. Buy two yards, cut the sides in wide scallops and use the small discarded pieces to make tiny, gathered rosettes sewn at intervals over the cover. Later, this same tarlatan can be used for mosquito netting over the baby's crib.

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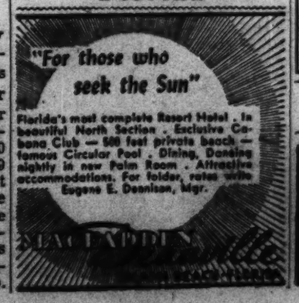
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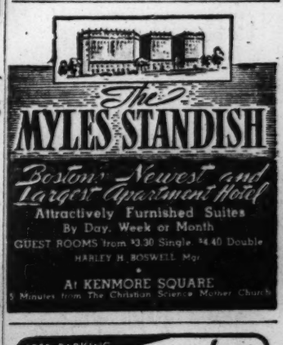

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, December 31, 1943

A Saturday Page

New China Seen In Children's Schoolbooks

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chungking

The degree to which Chinese society is gradually being modernized can possibly best be judged from the changes in the subject matter of school textbooks that have been made during the last decade. The generation which is at present predominant in all spheres of Chinese life was brought up almost exclusively upon the ancient wisdom of the Classics, and only those who went through missionary schools or universities came into contact with modern thought. Even to the present day the morals of the old Chinese sages and historians, in a somewhat modernized and greatly simplified form, are still playing a considerable role in primary and middle school education, and there is a tendency to put renewed emphasis on them. But the main elements in primary school textbooks at present are simple morals and rules of discipline and patriotism along the lines of the "new life movement" as well as more or less practical descriptive subjects on daily life.

Filial Piety Recommended

The first primary school readers are mainly of a playful character, but they contain already the main elements of the educational ideals of the present government. The following quotations are typical: "The elder sister tells the younger brother that the picture on the wall is the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen." "The national flag must be respected by the pupils." "Questioned by the teacher what makes a good child, the pupils reply being diligent, observing filial piety, keeping healthy, being clean, just and kind. The teacher urges the children to act rather than to talk virtuously." "Dr. Sun Yat Sen did not want to have rich food or a good house, but was satisfied with cloth shoes, a simple house and the most common food." "The ticking of the clock reminds me to work hard and to learn to use time well instead of wasting it." "Dr. Sun Yat Sen when he was a child saw a neighbor's house being robbed and began to wonder why the state was not able to protect its people." "One boy writes a letter to another telling him that Dr. Sun Yat Sen's hobby was to read many books and that this was why he was able to write his book on the three principles of the people."

One of the first lessons in the last primary school readers is an outline of the "new life movement." "We must reform our daily lives. We must conform to the rules of uniformity, cleanliness, simplicity, and thrift and in the spiritual sense we must comply with Four Principles of Propriety, Righteousness, Integrity, and Conscientiousness. The ways of performing these duties are to button our clothes tidily, to wash them when they are dirty, to wear nothing that is luxurious and to keep no spare clothes; to take off our hats and bow shows propriety; to give our spare clothes to the poor shows righteousness; not to make for ourselves unnecessary clothes shows integrity and not to use foreign materials for our clothes shows conscientiousness."

Citizenship

There is, moreover, a special set of textbooks on citizenship for the senior classes of primary schools. It is here that the name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appears frequently. "He is the leader of our social reformation and of our national salvation. He promoted the new life movement demanding that we should reform our habits of clothing, our living conditions and our ways of eating and daily routine so that our thoughts and spirit, our knowledge and morality, will comply with the best standards of human beings. When he was a boy he swept the floors in his house, cleaned his rice bowl after finishing his meals and buttoned his clothes well. His parents directed all his daily routine in the smallest detail. In this way he has become the greatest man of China."

The Three Principles

A typical text on the Three Principles of the Peoples of Dr. Sun Yat Sen includes the following: "Nationalism means to fight against economic and other enslavement by foreign countries and to organize all the people under the banner of the Kuomintang. It means to organize the small countries in the world to fight against the powers of the world so that everyone may have a right to speak and act freely. The meaning of the people's sovereignty is that everybody in the nation should enjoy equal privileges and that the people should practice both its direct and indirect rights, like the rights of voting, the right of recalling officials and of legislating, so that the people will have their say in national politics. The principle of livelihood means to relieve poverty, to preyent unequal distribution of wealth, to equalize land ownership and to restrict private capital."

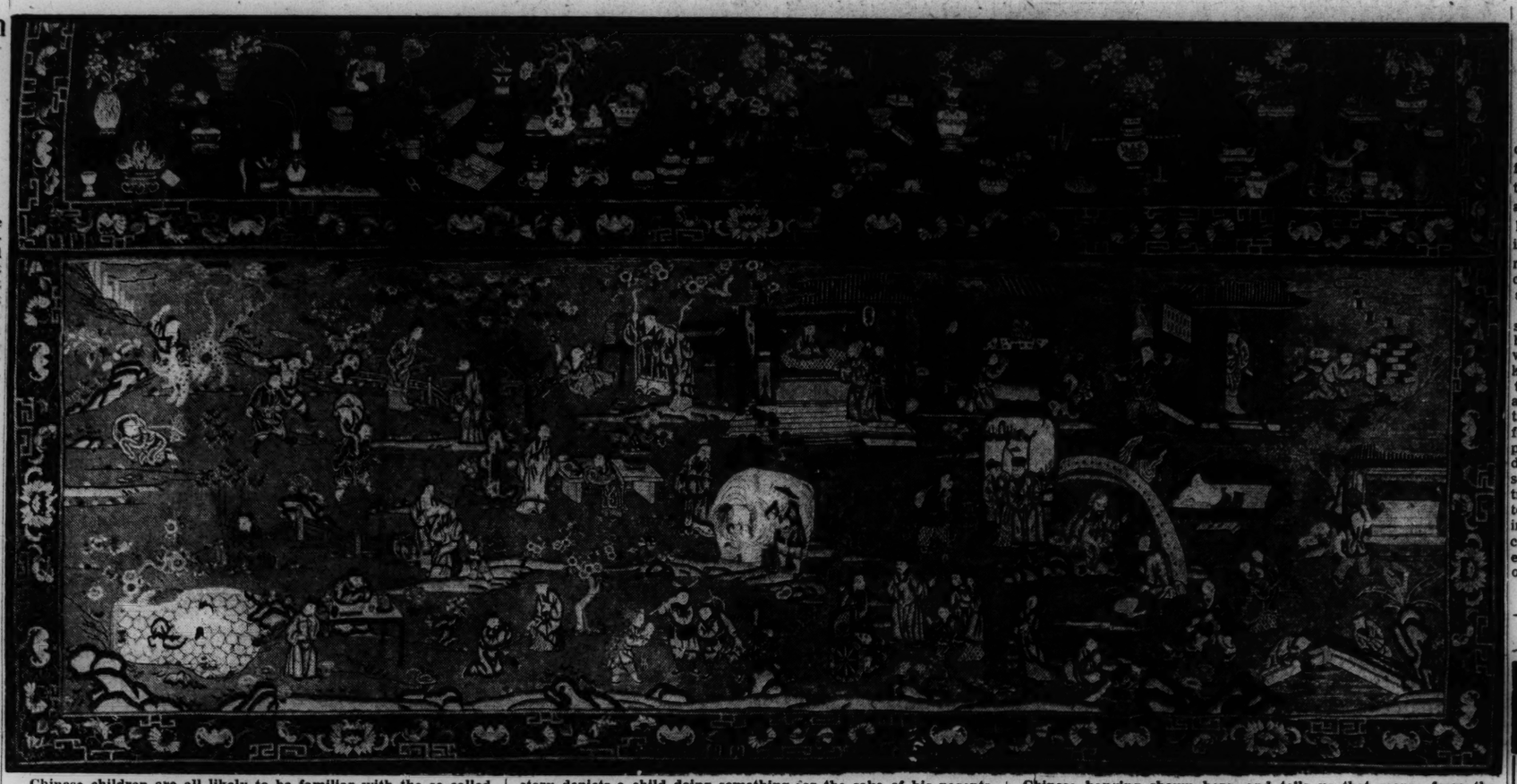
A lesson on co-operation emphasizes the importance of the people's unity and the necessity of mass meetings in order to promote a co-operative spirit. The complicated organization of the Chinese Government and its functions are enumerated in detail and there are short lessons on such items as the necessity of developing manufacturing, industries and reforming agriculture; on the equality of man and women, on the harm done by smoking, drinking and gambling; and on the people's responsibility of sending their sons into the army, of paying taxes, of keeping the laws and of parents educating their children.

Foreign Countries

References to foreign countries first occur in the textbooks for the third and fourth school years. They are not numerous, mainly dealing with the United States and especially with the American Revolution. They are strewn in between other text. For example: "George Washington did not tell lies but confessed to his father that he cut down the tree." — "Newton saw an apple falling from a tree and thus discovered the law of gravity."—"An American boy refused to clean the shoes of one of the British officers who was fighting to continue the suppression of the American people during the Revolution." — "An American destroyer is named 'American Children' because they contributed the money for its construction. If American boys and girls can do such a thing, we can do likewise." — "Wellington was once trying to ride across a farmer's field. A boy at the gate refused to let him ride on. He got angry and told the child who he was, but the boy said that his father had ordered him to keep everybody out since the grain was ripe for harvesting; and Wellington left without saying another word."

There are also short lessons on Franklin, Napoleon, Lincoln, Edison, Nobel, and a brief account of Demosthenes.

Most of the textbooks now in use were drawn up shortly before the present war but there is already frequent reference to Japanese aggression and the need for China to resist.



Chinese children are all likely to be familiar with the so-called "Twenty-Four Stories of Filial Piety," a set of quaint nursery tales handed down from the time of Confucius and built to illustrate ideals of filial duty in terms the children could understand. Each story depicts a child doing something for the sake of his parents. Miss Pauline Benton, Director of the Red Gate Players, of New York, the company which puts on those marvelous Chinese shadow plays in the real Chinese manner, owns the beautiful antique Chinese hanging shown here, and tells us that scenes from the "Twenty-Four Stories" are found in many decorations and illustrations in China. She also showed us some Chinese children's books telling these stories.

The '24 Stories of Filial Piety' Are Chinese Nursery Tales

By Pauline Benton
Director of the Red Gate Players
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I first became acquainted with China's "Twenty-Four Stories of Filial Piety" several years ago when we acquired an antique Chinese hanging, beautifully embroidered with scenes from each one of these Twenty-Four Stories. Not knowing the stories, our curiosity became so aroused that we wrote to my Aunt in China, who had purchased and sent us the cloth, for further information and, in due course of time, received complete English translations of all the stories as told to her by her Chinese teacher. We then had the fun of matching the stories to the illustrations, with the result that we have been telling the stories ever since as a favorite entertainment of guests in our home.

The cloth is of the Ch'ien Lung Period (1736-95) and is embroidered in many colors on red satin. At the top there is a valance of green satin, embroidered with the "One Hundred Antiques." These correspond to our expression, "a thousand-and-one things." Many of the objects are odd decorations or conventionalized vases, flowers and animals, while others are symbols such as are associated with the four Chinese fine arts of music, chess, calligraphy and painting.

Subjects for Decoration

The Twenty-Four Stories are frequently used as subjects for decoration on various Chinese art objects. A few years after our acquisition of the cloth, I was in China and recognized, in the home of a friend, the same Twenty-Four Stories on an antique lacquered chest. My friend, an American, had no idea what the pictures on her cabinet represented and did not know the stories, although she had lived in China many years.

During this trip, I became interested in collecting books of the "Twenty-Four Stories of Filial Piety" and found that there were many different editions. Some were beautifully illustrated from palace paintings, some from woodcuts, and others from cheap and garishly colored modern pictures. All of them had one illustration for each of the Twenty-Four Stories, with the story told briefly on the opposite page.

Filial Piety a First Lesson

These books and stories are as familiar to Chinese children as some of our popular nursery rhymes are to American children, for Filial Piety is one of the first lessons a Chinese child has to learn. Confucius taught the doctrine of Filial Piety as an important cornerstone of his social philosophy. It was his conviction that the child who learned to love and serve his parents at an early age would, in turn, be loyal to his teacher, his superior officers, and his emperor, reverent toward heaven and earth, and, finally, loving and kind to his own children and all who served him. This made a complete cycle, showing man's relation to his fellow beings, with the family as the center. It was the complete "Balance of the Universe."

To Understand Chinese

Familiarity with this philosophy or doctrine of Filial Piety is an important key to a sympathetic understanding of the Chinese people today. We can see how, for these 25 centuries since Confucius lived, the people have been imbued with respect for elderly people and with a sincere devotion for all home and family ties, from the ancestors to the youngest child. Any who were compelled to travel to distant provinces always looked forward to their return to the parental roof at the earliest possible moment. A favorite theme in Chinese literature is frequently concerned with these efforts of a filial son, who has attained high honors as a general or an official, to return to his own home. With such a tradition, the fortitude and courage of the people of modern China take on even greater proportions in the uprooting and confusion of war.

Confucius' ideas on Filial Piety were written down in the "Hsiao Ching" (Book of Filial Duty) by an unknown scholar within 100 years after the great teacher's passing. Since this was probably too philosophical for the young children who were supposed to grasp it, the Twenty-Four Stories, or examples of children who have done some kindly act for their parents, have sprung up. The exact time these stories originated is not known, [illegible]y all date back at least 500 years.

Through the Editor's Window

Education During 1943

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In spite of unprecedented wartime problems, Education has been through a great year. Genuine progress is represented, not alone in achievement but in the fact that both educators and laymen are more aroused to the needs of Education and to its supreme importance in building the right kind of postwar world.

Looking back over 1943 one sees a few outstanding events and trends worth recalling, and therefore worth watching. The establishment of thousands of wartime nurseries and nursery schools in communities, war plants, and housing projects has been notable, and in influence on education as well as on the children and parents concerned, should prove far-reaching. Perhaps on the other side of the ledger, but equally far-reaching in influence, is the trek to war plants and other employment opportunities on the part of high school youngsters. Serious postwar employment problems may grow out of this unless active preventive work is done. These boys and girls must have continuation schools of some kind, and be helped to grow into a well-balanced adulthood.

* * *

The rally to the support of the Liberal Arts, if somewhat belated and not as yet organized, is another significant trend of 1943. The year saw what seemed at first a complete blackout of purely cultural higher education, and because of wartime demands on the colleges, a widespread substitution of "training" for genuine education in most classrooms, with many persons confused as to what real education is. Before the end of 1943 leading educators rallied to clarify matters and are already helping the laymen to understand the values of the Liberal Arts in the culture of a nation. Much sound thinking and discussion now going on should enable Cultural Education to emerge the better for its lean years. One of the best discussions of all this which I have read is Mark Van Doren's "Liberal Education," a volume worth any thinking citizen's attention.

The problem of teacher shortage remains a serious one, and even more so the problem of low enrollment in the teacher training courses. Racial prejudice and racial inequality of opportunity, brought into the limelight in several ways, remains one of Education's problems, and a franker and more active approach is one of the milestones of 1943. The old question of Federal Aid in order that educational opportunity might be equalized, has boiled and seethed in the Nation's political pot. But we should count as progress the widening of the areas of discussion, and the fact that the values and the difficulties are clearer to more persons.

* * *

Three events seem to me to stand out as 1943 high lights, two in the United States, one in Britain. One is the unofficial meeting at Harpers Ferry of educators and representatives from some 30 organizations interested in postwar educational planning, particularly for nations to be rescued from the Nazis. Another is the Conference of Ministers of Education of Allied Governments currently meeting in Britain in the same cause, through which body official plans for educational rehabilitation of the Continent, including the re-education of Nazi youth, will probably reach the Peace Table. The third event is the formation of the Committee on American History in the schools and colleges, whose report will be published some time in January.

These are only a few of the major events noted by one Education Editor during the past year. This listing may, however, serve to help you in reading the news of education during the coming months and, as a citizen, do your part in following and thinking through some of Education's problems and achievements.

A Good Home

A good home, like a good society, is not governed by rules and dogmas, but by good will and by facing realities. In it there is no dogma of the basic equality of all persons. Actual inequalities are recognized, but mutual regard strives for the welfare of every member. There is no theoretical assumption of the right of every individual to participate in shaping decisions which affect him. Infants do not share in family budget-making. Yet all existing capacity to participate is recognized, and its growth is encouraged. Superior capacity is used to help and protect, not to exploit, and advantages are not held by arbitrary power or authority. The only equality in such a home is of good will and desire for the family welfare.

Antioch Notes

Basic English and the Peace

By Dr. I. A. Richards, from a talk delivered in Basic English at the Women's City Club, Boston, Mass.

What place may Basic English have in the building of the peace? Here is a chain of thoughts, an argument on that:

1. Developments in the near future are certainly going to make some sort of English the general common language of air-transport and of all that goes with that. But what sort of English is it to be? Broken English or Basic English?

2. Basic English is our best instrument for keeping this oncoming great expansion of English in order. Because of key words, give, put, take, and so on, it is ready for sound motion picture teaching as no other language is—and the sound motion picture is going to be the great teacher of the coming years. What it teaches may be good or bad; but the sound motion picture will do the teaching. Basic might well give us a way of turning it to the side of good. The radio, the other great new power, is still only half an invention. It is waiting for television, which is on its way. When that comes the countries of the earth will truly be one society, using a common second language of the eye and (have you any doubt?) a common second tongue.

I am not saying that Basic English, as it is at present with no word changed, no word more or no word less, will be that common second tongue. I am certain only that it will be very like Basic. And you have now had some experience of what Basic is like. For I have been using Basic again and only Basic all through this last discussion of what Basic may do in the building of the peace. That work is every man's business, but it is sometimes hard to see what our part in it is. Basic—here is my last suggestion—may, for some of us, be our chance of doing our bit in that greatest of all undertakings.

I. A. Richards

Hobbies Are Valuable

There is no question but that children quite often acquire hobbies from the activities and interests of their parents and the people around the home. If daddy is a handy man and does house repairs, if mother is a real "kitchen mechanic" and clever in handicraft, the young child will very soon want to make things.

It is easily seen that a hobby such as stamp collecting may be of extreme value in many ways; geographical and historical knowledge is easily acquired by the young enthusiast; for the more advanced the fine color discrimination and the use of the microscope for the study of engraving and perforation, and at all stages the development of good business sense in judicious purchasing, trading and selling. Suffice it just to mention model airplane building for acquiring standards of fine craftsmanship, for related knowledge of aerodynamics, meteorology, physics, etc.

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Today's 2:55 P.M. Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1½g)	26	11¾	10¾	11	+ ⅜
Addressog-Mult 2	4	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	15	40½	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	43	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Alleg pf $30 cw	31	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	6	24¾	24	24	— ¼
Allegheny pr pf	3	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	13	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	148	148	148	+ ½
Allied Kid (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Allied Mills (2g)	18	33	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
Allied Stores (1)	28	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
Allied St pf (5)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¾
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	15	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ½
Alpha P Cem 1	4	18½	18¼	18¼	
Am Airlines 1½g	7	61	60	60	— ¾
Am Bank Note .55g	13	18⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Bank Nt pf 3	30	61	61	61	+ ½
Am Bosch	7	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	20	131	130½	131	
Am Cable & Rad	31	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	95½	93	83½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 14¼g	3	68⅜	68½	68½	
Am Ch&Cable (2)	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	150	112	111½	111¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug (1)	9	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Am Distill	13	118	113	113	—1¼
§ Am Distil stpd	7	51¾	50½	50⅝	+ ⅝
Am Encaus Tobag	14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Am Export L (2)	8	25⅛	25	25	+ ½
Am & For Power	54	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
Am&FPS&pf 4.35k	1	63	63	63	
Am FP $7pf .5.07k	5	73	73	73	+ ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	31	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
Am-Haw SS (3)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ½
Am Hide&Leath	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am Home P 2.40x	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
Am Internat (½g)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Laundry (½g)	54	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 7	2	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .80	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Am M & Met (1)	6	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Am Metal (1½g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅜
Am Metal pf 6	20	123	123	123	— ½
Am News 1.80	10	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Am Pow & Light	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P & L $6 pf	20	47⅜	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
Am P & Lt $5 pf	25	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .40g	38	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	31	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½	360	62	61¼	62	+ ¾
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Seating ½g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Smelt&R (2a)	23	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	42	148	148	148	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	8	25¾	25	25¼	+ ½
Am Stores (1)	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	32¾	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110¼	110	110	+1
Am Sum Tob (2g)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+1¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	156⅛	156⅜	156⅜	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	9	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	58⅛	58	58	
Am Tob pf (6)	390	140¼	140	140¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	9	43¾	43	43	— ¼
Am Water Works	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (Bk)	18	68¾	67½	67¾	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	46	46	46	Dec 30
Anaconda Cop 2½g	58	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)	14	42	41½	42	— ¼
Armour Ill	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Armour Ill pf	30	84	83	84	+3
Armour Ill pf 4¼k	4	74	74	74	
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	8	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	16	55	54¼	54¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line (3g)	16	26⅛	26	26	+ ½
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	28	28	28	+1
Atl Refining (1g)	2	26	26	26	
Atlas Corp (½g)	8	12	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
Atlas Pow 3½g	220	57¼	55⅞	56¾	+1
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	115	115	115	
Austin Nichols	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Aut N pr A3¾k	80	74	73	73	+ ½
Aviation Corp .20g	63	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Baldwin Loc ct 1½g	38	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	17	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
Bang&Ar pf7¼2k	40	90	89½	89½	—2
Barber Asphalt	10	25¾	.5	.5	— ¼
Barker Bros (3¼g)	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ½
Barlow pf 2¾	60	46	45½	46	+1⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Bath Iron Wks (4)	8	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ¼
Beech Aircraft 1g	18	11¼	11	11	
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	8	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Bendix Aviat (3)	11	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln 1.35g	5	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	5	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	14	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	33	57⅞	56⅞	56¾	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	114⅞	114	114	—2
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	19	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	3	45	45	45	+1½
Bond Stores (2g)	3	33¾	33⅛	33¾	— ¼
Borden Co (1¼g)	1	29	29	29	
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	35	34¾	35	+1
Boston & Maine	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
Braniff Airways .60	10	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
Bridgeport Br (1)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	19	28	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
Bruce & Co Trans	41	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bruce-Man Transcon	30	1	1	1	
Bruce Un Gas 1½g	5	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	19	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	250	48	47¼	48	+ ½
Budd Wheel (½g)	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	11	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	2	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
Burlington Mills 1.90g	2	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Burr Addg Mach .60	7	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	70	54	53¼	53¼	+1¼
Bush T B pf 3k	170	42⅜	42	42⅛	+1
Butler Bros .60	2	9	9	9	
Butte Cop & Z 3½g	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Byers (AM) Co	6	13¼	13	13	
Byers (AM) pf7	29	68	67	67½	
Calif Pack (1½g)	8	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .85g	15	6½	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy 1½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	5	45⅞	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	15	8⅝	8½	8½	
Cap Adm pf (3)	20	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Carc C & O (5)	70	97½	97	97½	+ ¾
Carnation Stl 2½g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
Carriers & Gen 1½g	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Case (JI) (new)	18	38¼	37¾	37⅞	
Case pf Trac1st 2	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	30	124	124	124	— ¼
Celotex Corp (2)	5	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Celotex 5 pf 5	10	103½	103½	103½	
Celotex 5 pf 7	40	114	114	114	+1¼
Central Corp (½)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Central Op pf 1	100	1.¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	6	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
Cent Foundry .10g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent RR Nj	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	25	25	25	
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Certain-teed Prod	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	160	59¾	59½	59¾	+ ¼
Champ P & F (1)	13	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ¼
Champ P&F pfA	40	108¼	108	108	
Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	+1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio (3a)	12	45	44⅜	44¾	— ⅛
Chic & E Ill (2.50)	6	61¼	57⅞	57⅞	
Chic&E Ill A 2.50	14	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
Chic Gt West	10	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Chic Gt W pf 3¾k	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Chic Mail Ord .60g	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Chic Pneu Tool (2)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	
Chic R I & P Tr rct (3)	1	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅜
Chicago Cp	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chicago Cop (3g)	410	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅜
Chrysler Corp (3)	21	82	81½	81¾	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	8	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
City&F pf 6¼k	10	103½	103½	103½	
Clark Equip (2)	190	62¾	62¼	62¼	— ½
Cleve Elec Ill (2)	20	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Cleve Un Gas 1½g	60	116¼	116	116¼	+ ¼
Climax Mol .225g	17	41	41	41	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (6)	7	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¾
Coca-Cola A (5)	7	35¼	34¾	35	— ¼
Colg-Palm Peet	7	11¼	11	11¼	
Colgate (1)	1	24¾	24	24	
Colo Fuel & Ir	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Colo & South	160	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
Colo & So 1st	2	13	12¾	13	+ ¾
Colo & So 2pf	120	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅝
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	8	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Col B'cast B 1.80g	5	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	49	4½	4¼	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf b	3	76¼	76	76¼	
Col G&E 5pf5	50	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Colum Pict pf2¼	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	1	88	88	88	—1
Coml Credit (3)	10	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	4	42¼	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
Com Solvents .60g	19	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	
Com'wlth & South	115	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4½k	6	80	79½	79½	— ⅜
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	24	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (¾g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
Congoleum-Nayn 1	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar (2g)	5	21	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	10	106	106	106	
Cons Cop Mi .20g	51	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	37	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104	103¾	103¾	
Consol Film Ind	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cons Film In pf 1k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Cons Laundries ¼g	3	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas	16	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½g	30	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	11	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	17	17	17	
Consol P pf 4½	30	103	103	103	+ ¾
Container Co 1½g	6	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
Cont Baking ½g	53	8¾	8	8¼	
Cont Can 1	8	34	33½	33¾	+ ¾
Cont Diam F .85g	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	
Cont Motors .40	51	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	3	31¼	31	31	
Cont Steel (2g)	2	24½	24	24½	+1⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	7	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	20	45½	45½	45½	
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	56	56	56	+ ⅞
Cornell-D El 1.10g	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.30g)	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1g)	41	20	19¾	19¾	
Crane Co pf 5	50	107	106½	106½	— ⅞
Cream of Wh 1½	8	20⅛	19½	19⅜	— ¾
Crosley Corp (1g)	5	17¾	17½	17½	
Crown Cork (¾g)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Crown Zeller (1)	3	16¾	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	100	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel (3g)	15	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	68¾	68	68	— ½
Cuba RR pf	350	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	17	13	12¾	12¾	
Cudahy Packing	2	23	23	23	— ½
Curtis Publishing	63	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf 5k	4	113	113	113	—1
Curt Pub pr pf 3	7	44¼	42½	44¼	+2
Curtis-Wright ¾g	88	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	29	16¾	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Davega Stores ½g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	11	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
Decca Records (1a)	3	23	22¾	23¼	
Deere & Co 2g	14	40	39½	39⅝	— ¼
Deisel-Wm Gl 1½	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Del. & Hudson	31	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
Del Lack & West	28	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Detroit Edi 1.20	6	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
Devoe & Ray (1a)	40	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
Diam T Mot 1¼g	6	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	
Dixie Cup (1½g)	1	15½	15¼	15½	
Dixie C A 2½	30	44	44	44	
Doehler Die C 1⅞g	5	34	33¾	33¾	+1
Domc Mines,$1.60	5	24⅛	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	18	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	
Dow Chem pf 4	6	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	5	131	130	130	
Dresser Mfg (2g)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
du Pont de N 4½g	7	139½	139¼	139½	— ½
DuQ Light 1pf5	110	119	118½	119	+ ¾
Eagle P Lead .60g	7	11	11	11	
Eastern Air L	5	36½	36½	36½	
Easton Mfg (3)	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Ec & Mus Ind .06g	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
El Auto Lite (2)	6	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1½g	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
El Power & Lt	21	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	65	64½	65	+ ⅞
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	69	69	69	+ ½
El Storage Bat (2)	3	40	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Endicott-John (3)	2	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	+1⅛
Endicott John 4pf	120	102⅜	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	29	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf 5	20	7	6½	6½	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR (1g)	6	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
Erie RR ct (1g)	67	10¼	9⅞	10	
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	47	46½	47	+1
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Evans Products	10	11½	11¼	11½	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	41¼	41	41¼	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	6	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	31¼	22¾	23	+ ½
Fams Tel & Rad	16	9⅞	⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Trac 1½g	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅝
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	5	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅞
Fed Motor (1)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Feder'd D St 1.52g	3	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅞
Ferro Enam (1½g)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Fid P Fire $1.60a	2	49	49	49	+ ½
Firestone T&R (2g)	3	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Flintkote (.90g)	6	1.⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅜
Florsh Sh A 2	1	24½	24½	24½	
Fensansbee Stl	5	7¾	7	7	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	80	51	50¼	51	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	
Food Mach (1¾g)	3	53⅞	52½	52½	— ½
Fraser Wheeler	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	13	15⅛	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40a	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¾
Gabriel Co (.20g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) .30g	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Gamewell Co 2	40	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .45g	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Gaylord pf 2¾	10	51	51	51	
Gen Am Inv	11	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2¼g	10	43½	42½	43½	+1¾
Gen Baking .60	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¾	
Gen Cable	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 7k	60	82½	82	82½	+1½
Gen Cigar (1a)	5	26¾	25¾	26	
Gen Elec(1.40)	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	4	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ½
Gen G & El A	87	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	119	119	119	—1
Gen Mills (4)	11	100½	100½	100½	—1½
Gen Mills Sp5	20	130	130	130	Dec 30
Gen Motors (2)	56	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	4	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
Gen Out Adv Alf	1	38	38	38	+1
Gen Out Add A 3k	1	38	38	38	+1
Gen Paper Eq (1)	9	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1½g	8	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+1
Gen Real&Utl	4	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	14	22½	21½	22½	+1
Gen Shoe (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	50	65⅜	65¼	65½	+ ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅞
Gen Time Inst ½g	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
Gen Tire & R (1g)	12	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R .70g	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	70	70	70	Dec 30
Gimbel Bros .45g	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br 36 pf 6	2	85½	85½	85½	+1
Glidden Co (1.20g)	6	18¾	18½	1.⅛	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gobel (Adolf) pf	80	2	2	2	
Goebel Brew (.60g)	19	14⅛	13⅞	14	
Goldfish (BF) 2g	19	43⅞	43	43	— ½
Goodrich pf (5)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
Goodyear T&R (2)	12	38¼	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	104¾	104¼	104¼	
Gotham Hosiery 1½g	5	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .45g	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,143,150
1943 volume to date	277,752,175
1942 volume to date	124,626,948

Holiday Closings In Leading Markets

By the Associated Press

New York Financial and commodity exchanges throughout the United States and Canada will be closed Saturday, Jan. 1, New Year's Day.

The New York Stock and Curb exchanges will be open for a full session on Friday, Dec. 31, as will the New Orleans and New York Cotton and Wool Top exchanges.

The Chicago Board of Trade and other grain markets will suspend business early Friday, closing at noon Central War Time.

Canadian security markets and Winnipeg Grain Exchange will close at noon Dec. 31.

The London Stock Exchange will close New Year's Day.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Grand Union ½g	5	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
Granite C S .52½g	3	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	6	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	22	26⅜	25¼	26	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	6	24¾	24½	24½	+ ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1a	23	22	20¼	20	
Grum Airc Eq 1½g	8	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	290	140	139	140	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	6⅜	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf 5g	5	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ¾
Gulf Oil (1a)	10	45¾	45½	45½	+ ½
Harb-Walker (1)	9	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
Hayes Indust .40g	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	49	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
Hazel-Atlas$1 5	90	106¼	106¼	1.6¾	+ ¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Delayed Goods Demand Put At $22½ Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—The postwar committee of the National Association of Manufacturers estimated that deferred consumer demand for things now unavailable because of war restrictions is equal to $22,500,000,000 worth of goods, including 10,000,000 automobiles and 20,000,000 radios.

An analysis of trends serving as guides for business planning in the postwar era showed potential buying power as the year ended aggregated $58,000,000,000, including $27,000,000,000 in war bonds, $26,000,000,000 in individual bank deposits and $5,000,000,000 in installment credit.

Deferred demand exists for such things as washing machines, nylon stockings and electric toasters, said Noel Sargent, economist and executive secretary of the N. A. M.

Mr. Sargent said that contrasted with normal annual building of 504,000 homes a year, the first three postwar years should see construction of more than 1,000,000 annually.

The N. A. M. published Mr. Sargent's report as a series of 30 charts showing deferred demands for a variety of products and services.

He expects that in comparison with prewar exports of 2,435,000 tons of steel, there exists a deferred demand for 17,500,000 tons; to meet this and U. S. requirements steel capacity at year's end is around 98,000,000 tons annually against 81,619,000 four years earlier.

Facilities for production of aluminum, synthetic rubber, machine tools and electricity also show large wartime gains.

Mr. Sargent looks for many new businesses and expansion of older concerns in the postwar period, with a demand for $5,000,000,000 a year in new capital during each of the first three years after the war ends.

Producer Says Price Rise Only Answer to Threatened Oil Lack

Published herewith is a letter written by D. T. Andrus, independent oil producer of Bradford, Penna., taking exception to an article by the financial editor Dec. 18 on the question of an oil subsidy. Mr. Andrus thinks the price of oil is too low and that only higher prices will sufficiently encourage the discovery of new fields and the drilling of "wildcat" wells.

It still seems to me that you miss the basic fact in regard to oil. This is that the "easy" oil in the United States appears to have been discovered and we must now pay the price for discovering the more expensive oil, if we are not to have a serious shortage in this country. If the war lasts for some time, this may happen before the war is over and it surely will happen in the immediate postwar period.

The whole price structure of crude oil has been over-shadowed for about ten years by the enormous quantity of "very easy" oil coming from the monstrous East Texas field. However, new discoveries are coming from much deeper producing horizons, many of them in the neighborhood of 10,000 feet deep. Because of this, the discovery cost of oil has tripled in the last four or five years. These deep fields are much harder to find: witness the great amount of drilling that has been necessary the last two or three years to discover the greatly lessened reserve of new oil.

Question of Secondary Recovery

There is also another very considerable source of crude oil which is almost entirely off the market at present prices. This is the oil from what is called "secondary recovery," or the reworking of old fields to obtain the remainder of oil available after the original flush production has been obtained.

There are only a few scattered spots in the United States where conditions are sufficiently advantageous to make secondary recovery economically possible at present prices. In many cases this situation is going to mean an enormous loss of oil reserves to our country, for when the "stripper," or marginal, operators have become discouraged and abandoned their wells, it will take a far higher price in the future to make this oil again available.

Your argument that most of the oil companies are making money is indeed superficially true. It is true because most of the producers are not doing the amount of work that they did when costs were lower. They are not doing the former amount of work because they know that the barrel of oil which they will sell for one dollar will likely cost them, on present wartime costs, much more than one dollar to produce. Therefore, they are selling oil discovered and drilled when costs were lower—oil which is not replaceable at present prices. No industry can be in a healthy financial condition under an OPA price ceiling pegged at 60 when the average of all commodities is 102, to quote statistics from the United States Labor Department.

Buying at Depressed Price

You also mention the larger integrated oil companies as being prosperous. They should be—they are buying a large part of their raw materials at a depressed price. They are manufacturing the largest volume of goods they have ever processed, many of them wartime products at wartime prices. In many cases, a rise in the price of crude oil would cut down the profits by raising their raw material cost.

It is this low price ceiling that makes the subsidy talk seem so unreasonable. Subsidies are usually considered as a means of compensating high-cost producers for additional production. Oil producers cannot see where it should be put into effect until the price of their commodity has been brought up to commodity average. It is not a matter of "hold the line" in regard to oil; it is a matter of getting up to the line!

What you consumers should do is get away from your detached theoretical point of view and think what it means to you and your country in the immediate future. All of the great mass of war materials that we are making on "cost-plus" contracts and with little idea of peacetime economy must be powered by gasoline.

Barely Meeting Demand

The oil industry, producing the greatest volume of crude on record and pulling from its reserve stocks, is just barely meeting the present demand. If the war continues for some time longer, the greater supply of oil products needed can only come from one place—the supply now allotted to civilian use. Is it not better to make some effort to increase the supply of oil than to take a chance on wrecking our civilian economy by further limitation on the use of automotive equipment at home?

Oil workers and oil producers are people just like other war workers. They will respond to encouragement in the same manner as do others. They resent having their industry picked for limitation when other industries are encouraged to expand in their war efforts. Many of our skilled oil workers have left our communities to go to work in booming war industries. Many of our producers have sold their leases to great oil companies because they feel that the heavy hand of government is being laid unfairly upon their industry. Such a condition does not bode well for a continuing supply of oil for this country.

I am writing this with the hope that it may help you to see that there are two sides to every question and that oil people may not be the "big bad bloc" that you apparently believe.

D. T. Andrus

Returns $20 Million to Treasury

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Edgar W. Taft, treasurer of the Western Catridge Co., explained that "unanticipated profits over and above original estimates made possible the voluntary return of $20,000,000 to the Government," by his firm.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3⅞	4⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	27¼	29¼
American Manufacturing	35½	38½
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	...
American Wringer Co	7½	8⅝
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	...
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅝	3⅝
Arlington Mills	37¾	41
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	17⅞	19½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	...
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅞	6⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¾	14⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	15⅞	17¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33⅜	36½
Brown Co	1.35	1.65
Brown Co pf	27½	30
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅝	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	29½	32
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	70½	73½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	6½	7⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Exolon Co	6⅝	8⅞
Family Finance Inc	9⅞	11¼
Family Finance pf A	23¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	31¼	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅝	15⅞
General Machinery	19¼	21½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6⅞	7½
Goodall Worsted Company	32½	35½
Graton & Knight Co	10⅜	11⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95¾	99¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¾	34¾
Great Northern Paper Co	29¼	31¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	...
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	8	9½
Heywood - Wakefield Co	19⅞	21⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅜	17
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13½	15
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	28½	30¼
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8¼
Kendall Company	7⅞	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	33½	35½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¼	6⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	38	41
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58½	61¾
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	63¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅜	21⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8⅞
Nashawena Mills	14	15⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac o 1st pf	67¾	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅜	28⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	12⅜	13⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53⅞	55½
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	34	36½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohof Finance	7½	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¾	43¾
Parker Alliance	10⅞	12⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26½	28¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	47¾	...
Sanford Mills	30¾	33¾
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26
Tampax Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	1⅞	2⅜
United Elastic Corp	15⅜	17½
U S Envelope Company	53⅜	58¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	118½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	...
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	95½	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅝	10⅝
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	47¾
*Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	140½	148½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	81¾	84¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	36⅞
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	20½	22½
American Casualty Company	10⅜	11⅝
American Equitable (1)	18½	20
American Insurance Nkw (½a)	14½	15½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅝	7⅜
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82	87
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	22	23½
City of New York (1g)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1)	38¾	40¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38½	41
Federal (1.40)	40½	44
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	88½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	27¼	29¼
General Reinsurance (2)	43	46
Gibraltar F & M (½g)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅝	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	26¾	28
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¼	99¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	52	55
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅜	32½
Homestead (1½g)	14¼	16¼
Insurance Co N American (2½a)	79¾	82¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅝	9½
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73¼	76¾
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	6⅝	7¾
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	55	58
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8¼
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	24½	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	13⅝	14½
North River (1)	22	23¾
Northeast Insurance	4½	4⅞
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	105½	110½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45½	48
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅜	14
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075g)	3⅝	5¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	288	298
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48¾	51¼
Security (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	59½	63¼
Travelers (16)	470	485
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49½
Unit States Gusrantee (1.80a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅞	33⅜

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. zDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.26	3.37
Amerex Holding	23.25	25.625
American Business Shares	23.625	25.125
Axe Houghton Fund	13.04	14.02
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.11	103.24
Boston Fund	16.38	17.61
Broad Street Investing	26.81	28.98
Bullock Fund	14.72	15.68
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.69	29.77
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.18
Christiana Securities Co	2310.00	2438.00
Commonwlth Corp	9.14	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.50	38.50
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.97	21.45
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.98	13.57
Equitable Invest Corp	28.41	30.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.80	18.85
Fund Investors Inc	20.60	22.30
General Capital	31.17	33.52
General Investors Trust	5.04	5.43
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	6.84	7.30
Railroad Shares	3.09	3.41
Steel Shares	3.97	4.38
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.78	21.38
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.19
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	36.62	38.55
B-2	28.47	29.97
B-3	19.77	20.80
B-4	9.91	4.47
K-1	17.42	18.14
K-2	...	...

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	29.16
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	21.59
Maryland Fund	4.10
Mass Invest Tr	20.10
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.01
Mutual Invest	10.31
Nation Wide Voting	1.59
New England Fund	21.79
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.80
Old Colony Tr Assoc	38.30
Plymouth Fund Inc	.97
Putnam Fund	13.09
Quarterly Income Shares	8.96
Railway & Light Sec	12.13
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00
Scudder Investment	1.23
Scudder, Stevens & Clark	60.43
Sovereign Investors	13.58
Sovereign Trust Fund	12.50
State Street Invest	77.80
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40

	Bid	Asked
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.78
Wellington Fund	15.38	17.13
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.56	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.63	....
Diversified Tr C	3.45	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.47	5.19
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North A Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.70	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	24.75	26.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May wheat:					
Chicago	1.70½	1.68⅝	1.69¾	1.69¼	
Minneapolis	1.61⅞	1.60½	1.61¼	1.60	
Kansas City	1.61⅞	1.58⅞	1.61	1.58⅝	
July wheat:					
Chicago	1.58⅜	1.56¼	1.57⅝	1.55⅞	
Minneapolis	1.60¼	1.58¾	1.60⅛	1.58¼	
Kansas City	1.59⅜	1.58	1.59⅜	1.57¾	
Sept. wheat:					
Chicago	1.68½	1.65⅝	1.67	1.64⅞	
May oats:					
Chicago	.79	.78¼	.78½	.78	
Minneapolis	.77⅝	.77	.77	.77⅝	
Rye, Chicago:					
May	1.27½	1.28	1.26¾	1.27¼	
July	1.25⅞	1.27½	1.25⅝	1.26	
Sept.	1.24⅞	1.26⅝	1.24⅞	1.25⅝	
Barley, Chicago:					
May	1.22½	1.23	1.22⅜	1.22¾	
July	1.20⅝	1.20¾	1.20¼	1.20½	
Sept.	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	

Wool
Grease

March	....	....	....	93.5b	93.5
May	....	....	....	91.0n	91.0
July	....	....	....	88.5n	88.5
October	....	....	....	94.5b	94.5
		Tops			
March	123.6	123.8	123.6	123.6	124.2
May	119.7	119.7	119.7	118.0b	119.0
July	113.8	113.8	113.7	112.0b	113.0
October	109.2	109.2	108.1	108.1	108.5

b—Bid. N—Nominal.

Cotton

March	19.75	19.75	19.66	19.75
May	19.44	19.45	19.35	19.45
July	19.19	19.19	19.07	19.19
October	18.92	18.92	18.80	18.91
December	18.81	18.81	18.72	18.70

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July 6.63 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs			
February				36.50n 36.50
	Potatoes			
January	3.27	3.32	3.33	3.36
March	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 31
Quotations at 2:45 p. m.

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev close
8.75a	Bos & Albany	8	90	98	97½
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	33¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	68	68	68	67¾
1.70a	Bos Rev-Trav	20	20	20	19⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	27⅛	27½	27¼	28
..	Bos & M ist C pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Bos & M ist D pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
..	Bos & Prov	2	2	2	2
4.50	† Cl & S pr pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50½
..	East Mfg Ist Ky	8	..	5	4½
..	E Mass 5th pf B	56	56	56	56
..	East Mass A	14	14	14	13½
1.00a	Eastern SS	..	..	..	9¾
1.20b	Hathaway Group	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
..	Maine Cent	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
..	Maine Cent pf	23½	23½	23½	23
8.75a	N B T'el & Tel	100½	100½	100	100½
..	Nwich Pointe	32c	32c	32c	32c
..	Old Colony Rfg	10c	10c	10c	10c
2.50	Utah Shoe M	8	68¾	68	68¾
1.50	Utah Shoe M pf	64½	64½	64½	64

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or declarable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Postwar Market Guesses Pale, Limned Against War Spending

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A candid scrutiny of the figures shows some holes in current postwar guessing.

Many dollar and physical guesses are being made of postwar markets. And they add up to some quite impressive figures.

But these figures are not so impressive when they are put in perspective against current war outlays.

For instance, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently surveyed American families as to what they expected to buy within six months after the end of the war. From the answers the Chamber estimated the following demand in the first half year after victory:

Automobiles	$3,300,000,000
Household appliances, furniture	2,000,000,000
New homes	7,200,000,000
Home, farm repair and improvement	7,500,000,000

These come to the tidy total of $20,000,000,000.

Railroad Needs Heavy

Equally impressive are guesses on what the railroads need—thousands of new locomotives, scores of thousands of passenger cars, hundreds of thousands of new freight cars, and millions of tons of rails; deferred maintenance of $250,000,000 a year for the last two years, and so on. A railroad man recently figured the roads would need $10,000,000,000 in the next 10 years for modernization.

Add to these perhaps $30,000,000,000 for two years' deferred maintenance of American industry to put it back into ship shape and replenish inventories from the factory through to the retail outlet.

Then there are the figures on building. A backed-up demand for houses is figured by some as high as to total, if spread over several years, some 500,000 new homes a year, or perhaps $3,000,000,000 on top of "normal" demand for houses.

In fact, guesses from several competent sources put total building construction of all kinds at from $15,000,000,000 to $17,000,000,000 a year for several postwar years.

Yet when contrasted with the scale of present-day war expense, these figures pale.

War costs are now running close to $8,000,000,000 a month, or at the rate of round $96,000,000,000 a year.

The aircraft industry alone is turning out at the rate of $20,000,000,000 a year.

This is over five times the country's peak pre-war output of automobiles. In fact, it would replace every single car in the country in about fifteen months.

The total war expense, if applied to house-building, would replace every home in the country in a single year with a new one.

It would replace the entire railway investment of the country in three months, and the entire highway system in another three months, and replace every automobile in the country with a new one in another three months.

Marine Industry Big Factor

The 20,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping to be turned out this year is twice the entire American-flag merchant fleet before the war and the new ships are faster and more economical. The yards are doing this with one hand while doubling the U. S. Navy in a single year with the other hand.

The naval turbines turned out since Pearl Harbor generates more power than all the electric power plants, steam and hydro of the whole country, including Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee.

The 150,000,000 or so horsepower of airplane motors now being built each year is probably more horsepower than that of all the country's locomotives.

In two years the country will have built a synthetic rubber plant to turn out 33 per cent more weight of synthetic rubber than the country ever used of natural rubber in a single year. This though the program competed for metal, manpower, and component parts with the aviation gasoline program and destroyer-escort program.

In fact all these things have been achieved while the nation's industry continued to turn out civilian goods and services, from food to railroad rides, at a rate exceeded only in the very best years and at more than twice the rate of the depression years.

Obviously, a few billion dollars here and there of deferred demand after the war is not going to replace these enormous outlays and efforts. Nor will the cash savings of the war period, whether in folding money or bank accounts, so far totaling probably not more than $50,000,000,000 to $75,000,000,000, replace this war demand for very long, even if every dollar of it were promptly spent. Nor will a resumption of "pump-priming" replace the war as an employer unless done on an enormous scale.

Big Public Works Program

The National Resources Planning Board last spring proposed a "shelf" of federal public works to be ready to be started immediately on demobilization. It was to total $7,600,000,000. That is an enormous program as peacetime public works programs go. It would probably rebuild most of Manhattan. But it is just about one month's war outlays today.

Obviously, in short, neither deferred demand nor government programs nor even the huge shelf of state and local improvements now being prepared, particularly in New York, will gurantee full employment. The deferred demand can keep on being deferred, or it can be used up. The huge "savings" of fresh money can be wholly offset by further slowing of the turnover of money. And public works can provide intolerable contrasts between high standards of community living and continued low standards of personal living.

Of course a good deal of the slack can be taken up by labor adjustments. The work week will be cut back. Perhaps 5,000,000 women will turn in their rivet-guns and wrenches. Perhaps two million teen-age workers will go back to school and over 1,000,000 oldsters retire again; and millions of the returning soldiers may elect to take vocational training or other educational courses. But even this will not "assure" full employment.

The "assurance" then—if such there can be—will probably have to come through political channels, by continual pressure for more wages and/or more government spending and/or more stimulus to private investors.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 215

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1944.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND,
Treasurer.

Boston, December 28, 1943.

Farm Product Prices Now At 23-Year Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general level of corn prices advanced five points in the month ended Dec. 15 to reach 197 per cent of the 1909-14 average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

This level is 19 points higher than a year ago and, with the exception of 1918 and 1919, the highest for December on record.

Advances in prices for fruit, grains, cotton, dairy and miscellaneous products more than offset declines in those of eggs and truck crops.

All major groups of farm products, except meat animals and truck crops, were above a year ago.

The Bureau said farm product prices for the entire year of 1943 averaged 188 per cent of the 1909-14 base period, or 31 points higher than in 1942, and the highest level since 1920. Prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest and taxes averaged 163 per cent of the 1909-14 level during 1943, or 12 points above 1942.

The mid-December average farm price and the parity price, respectively, for major commodities included:

Wheat, $1.42 and $1.49 a bushel; corn, $1.11 and $1.08; oats, 76.9 and 67 cents; rice, $1.83 and $1.37; soybeans, $1.81 and $1.61; cotton, 19.85 and 20.83 cents a pound; cottonseed, $52.60 and $37.90 a ton.

Potatoes, $1.35 and $1.21 a bushel; sweet potatoes, $1.88 and $1.48; apples, $2.64 and $1.61 a bushel; hogs, $12.80 and $12.20 a hundred pounds; beef cattle, $11.40 and $9.11; veal calves, $12.70 and $11.30; lambs, $12.10 and $9.85; butterfat, 51 and 48.4 cents a pound; milk, wholesale, $3.40 and $2.94 a hundred pounds; chickens, 24.4 and 19.2 cents a pound; eggs, 44.9 and 44 cents a dozen.

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BOSTON, MASS.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 14
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Cowen Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

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Olympics at Arena Tonight; Bruins at Garden Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Olympics at the Arena tonight and the Bruins at the Garden tomorrow night constitute Boston's New Year's Day celebration along the hockey front this week end. The 'Pics are hoping to return to their winning ways against New York Rovers after their Christmas vacation, while the Bruins will try to extend their undefeated-at-home streak through 11 games against Toronto Maple Leafs.

Despite the fact that the Olympics have won 16 league games and lost only one, the Rovers will be favored this evening because they have been playing regularly. Some of the local boys haven't seen their skates, let alone put them on, since their last game in New York Dec. 21. Moreover, the second-place New Yorkers are the one team that has beaten the Olympics this winter, eking out a 6-5 victory in Boston after the 'Pics had won nine straight. In return, the Bostonians have beaten the Rovers three times, the scores being 10-0, 10-2, and 5-2.

Coach Hago Harrington is certain of two forward lines in Stasesson, Brennan, and Joe Schmidt, and Rittinger, Kopak, and Clarence Schmidt. His third line, however, is in doubt as Gerry Bauer has not yet returned from Canada and Ralph Erickson left this week to join the U. S. Maritime Service. This leaves Bob Jeremiah and Gerry Desrosiers without a center, but Hago plans to move Pat Powers up forward if he returns from Toronto in time. Ty Anderson, Guy Labrie, and Allan Stanley will handle the Boston defense, with the sensational little Frenchman, Maurice Courteau, in goal.

The Bruins, in attempting to remain unbeaten at home, will find the Leafs strengthened through the addition of Paul Bibeault in goal. Paul, who tended the nets for Montreal Canadiens last winter, is a better goalie than Benny Grant, who only came out of retirement at the request of the Toronto officials and who found the major league pace a bit too fast.

Leafs are definitely out to win this game, for their two 8-5 losses to the Bruins in their last two meetings still rankle. In addition the Bruins beat the Leafs 5-2 in Toronto, something that isn't supposed to happen, while the Torontos have managed to win only one game out of four from the Bostons. That was when Minister George Abbot played in the Bruins' net in Toronto and the Bostonians were beaten 7-3.

Manager Art Ross expects to have all hands available for the game, although Bep Guidolin missed yesterday's practice because of a bump on the leg. Norm Calladine also was absent, but he was busy on his war job in Providence. With Bill Cowley and Herb Cain setting their terrific scoring pace, Bert Gardiner showing a marked improvement in goal, and the rest of the team snapping into form, the Bruins are confident of taking the Toronto sextet. It should be another busy night for the official scorers.

* * *

Briefs: Canadiens defeated Detroit in the Forum 8-3 last night to remain undefeated at home through 12 games, stretch their N. H. L. lead to nine points over second-place Boston, and win their 15th game of the season and fourth in a row . . . Maurice Richard got three goals, and Elmer Lach came up with six points . . . Mud Bruneateau notched two goals to total 19 for the winter, only two behind the leading Herb Cain of the Bruins.

* * *

In other major league games this week end, Canadiens are at Chicago tomorrow night, and on Sunday they are at Detroit with the Bruins at New York . . . On Sunday afternoon the Olympics will play the Rovers in Madison Square Garden . . . The Bruins held another practice at the Arena this noon . . . The 'Pics will be playing at the Arena for the first time this season . . . They have scored 12 goals in league play to only 29 by the combined opposition in 17 games.

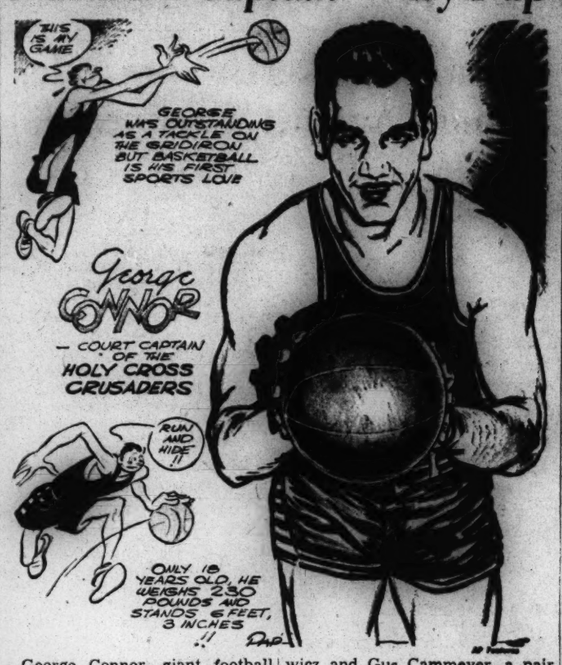
National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	15	2	3	33	96	42
Boston	10	8	4	24	104	103
Toronto	10	10	2	22	96	92
Chicago	10	11	0	20	87	92
Detroit	7	10	4	18	74	90
New York	4	15	1	9	73	111

Result Dec. 30

Montreal 8, Detroit 3.

Crusaders Captain —By Pap'


THIS IS MY GAME!
GEORGE HAS OUTSTANDING AS A TACKLE ON THE GRIDIRON BUT BASKETBALL IS HIS FIRST SPORTS LOVE
George CONNOR
— COURT CAPTAIN OF THE HOLY CROSS CRUSADERS
RUN AND HIDE!!
ONLY 19 YEARS OLD, HE WEIGHS 230 POUNDS AND STANDS 6 FEET, 3 INCHES
PAP

George Connor, giant football tackle, shed his gridiron togs to don a basketball uniform and lead the Holy Cross Crusaders on the court. One of the outstanding tackles of the country, the 230-pound, 6-foot-3 youngster states that basketball, rather than football, is his first sports love. In his first college basketball game last year against Fordham, George scored 19 points. He is extremely fast for an athlete of his size and handles his weight with the grace of a natural athlete.

Holy Cross should have a capable court aggregation, thanks to some fine lend-lease V-12 talent which includes Johnny Kornie-wicz and Gus Cammeyer, a pair of sharp-shooting veterans from the St. Francis College (Brooklyn) team of last season. Billy Sullivan, a 6-foot-4 red head assigned to Holy Cross from the fleet, shapes up as a real find.

Bob Sullivan, Ted Morasky and Bob Devlin are other members of the Crusader football team who are challenging for starting berths on the court five. This trio are experienced players and give Coach Hop Riopel some tricky ball-handling talent. Bob Hogarty, a holdover from last year's team, will have to hustle all the way to retain his regular spot in the line-up.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Rookies Abound in Toronto Line-Up

If you are looking for the prize rookie crop in the National Hockey League this winter, take a glance at the Toronto Maple Leafs' roster. There is as fine a group of newcomers as any major league team has seen in some time.

Of course, Montreal's clever goalie, Bill Durnan, has a wide edge in the race for the Calder Cup—given yearly to the outstanding rookie—but somewhere along the line mention must be made of the youngsters who are keeping the Leafs in the race.

New Threesome

Coach Happy Day has three brand new players in his line-up this season, and four others who saw a little action a year ago. Unfortunately for them their participation in league games makes them ineligible for consideration for the Calder Cup. (Toronto's Gaye Stewart won the trophy last year, but his major league participation the previous season had been limited to Stanley Cup playoffs, and only 11 minutes at that).

The Leafs' three newcomers are Elwyn Morris, Gus Bodnar, and Tommy O'Neil. Morris and Bodnar have made the starting line-up, while O'Neil has been impressive at home and abroad for his agressiveness.

It is hard to choose between Morris and Bodnar. The former is a defenseman the likes of which Toronto always favors. He is a good rusher, plays his position well, and can hand out a body-check when needed. Morris is a home-town boy who has always been brilliant in athletics, and in Toronto he is now getting a reputation as a hockey player to go along with the one he has had as a football halfback with the Toronto Argos, who won the Canadian championship last fall. Happy says he is one of the best grid players in Canada.

Junior Star

Bodnar was a junior star at Port Arthur last winter, and his team went to the western final in the Memorial Cup play-downs, losing by a narrow margin to Winnipeg Rangers, who eventually won the cup. Gus so impressed Coach Day that he was put right in the middle of Toronto's big line to play center for Lorne Carr and Capt. Bob Davidson. How well he has done is attested in the latest scoring statistics, which show Carr tied for fourth at 34 points, and Davidson and Gus himself tied for ninth with 26 points. All three, interestingly enough, have scored 11 goals apiece.

O'Neil is a Frank Selke discovery, and the present Acting Director of Maple Leaf Gardens thinks that the young Irishman will prove popular with the fans. "He's a King Clancy type of player" was Frank's recommendation, and that was good enough for Hap. Tommy played defense for St. Mike's in Toronto, but Day has converted him into a forward.

Another bright youngster with the Leafs is Ted "Teeter" Kennedy, who for five years played on the same line in amateur hockey in Port Colborne with the Bruins' Don Gallinger. Teeter is rapidly becoming one of the league's better marksmen, and right now only six players—all veterans—have scored more than the 13 he has tallied. Unfortunately for Kennedy, however, he cannot be considered a rookie for he played two regular-season games with the Leafs a year ago.

Other Boys

Other boys who saw more or less service with Toronto last winter and who are showing a vast improvement this season are the three Jacks—Ingoldsby, Hamilton, and McLean. All three have fulfilled the promise that both Day and Selke saw in them and give every indication that they will be better before they hang up their skates.

Seven youngsters in a major league line-up is really a handful. The most the other clubs are using regularly is three (Chicago with Highton, Johnson, and Dyte). Fortunately for the Leafs they are coming through beautifully, for which Hap and Frank can take a bow. Frank finds 'em; Hap helps 'em. Between them that's quite a combination.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Yankees suffered their biggest loss since the departure of Joe Di Maggio when Charlie Keller entered the Maritime Service yesterday . . . The figures prove it; although King Kong hit only .271, he knocked in 86 runs and hit into only seven infield double plays . . . When the Kentucky basketball team started East for last night's game against St. John's, the players had to ride in the baggage car from Lexington, Ky., to Cincinnati.

* * *

In his high school days at Dedham, Mass., a few years ago, Sergeant Leonard O'Brien was twice picked for All-Eastern Massachusetts hockey honors . . . Then he enlisted in the Army Air Corps and his Flying Fortress was brought down over Europe . . . Now a prisoner in Germany, Leonard couldn't be on hand to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters he had earned . . . His mother, Mrs. Mabel T. O'Brien, was chosen to receive the medals for him and when Army officials asked her where the presentation should be made, she chose the ice of the Boston Arena between the periods of the Dedham-Hudson hockey game a few days ago.

* * *

Mike Ryan, University of Idaho track coach, corresponds with 350 former Idaho athletes in the armed forces. His six sons all are in the services and two of them were leading the attack on Makin Island . . . Lou Nichols, who played forward for the Arkansas basketball team here the other night, may be back next fall playing with the football Giants, who signed him up after he played four years at Ouachita College . . . When the Tulsa football team had a little trouble getting breakfast the day it reached New Orleans, Joe David, Sam Corenswet, and other Sugar Bowl officials turned cooks and waiters to provide it.

Loyola Wins Opener

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—Montreal's Loyola College, scoring all its goals in the first period, won the first of a three-game hockey series from Clarkson Tech last night, 4-2.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Kentucky 44, St. John's (Brooklyn) 28.
Depaul 39, Long Island U. 38.
Ft. Devens Reception Center 44, Camp Edwards 39.

Midwest

Kansas 36, Missouri 27.
Washburn 32, Kansas State 28.
Oklahoma A&M 54, Texas Tech 24.
Hamline 49, San Clara 32.
Ohio Wesleyan 61, Ft. Hayes 47.
Phillips Oilers 66, Texas Christian 36.
Wichita, Kas. Boeing Bombers 48, Valparaiso 36.

Southwest

Will Rogers Field 43, Sheppard Field 39.
Baylor 45, Corsicana Field 32.

South

Norfolk Naval Training 68, William & Mary 38.

Far West

Washington 43, Whitman 41 (overtime).
Southern California 61, Calif. Tech 34.
Roosevelt Navy Base 43, U.C.L.A. 40.

Chess —by F. R. Chevalier

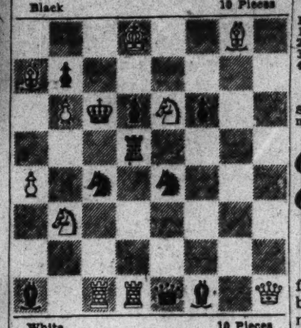
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 31, 1943

Problem No. 2513

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

3K2B1/Bp6/1PkpKtp2/3r4/P1kt1kt3/8/1Kt6/8/8/1RRqb1Q

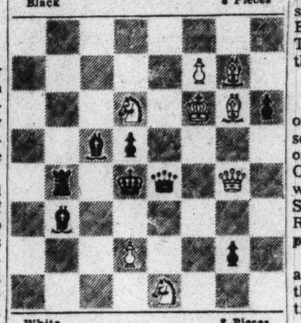
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Second Christian Science Monitor Composing Tourney. Originally published Dec. 19, 1942. For judge's comments, read below.)

Problem No. 2606

By Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

8/5PB1/3Kt1KBp/2bp4/1r1kq1Q1/1b6/8/3Ppl/4Kt3

White to play and mate in two

(First published Oct. 2, 1943, and just awarded second prize in the Second Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2638. Kt-Kt4

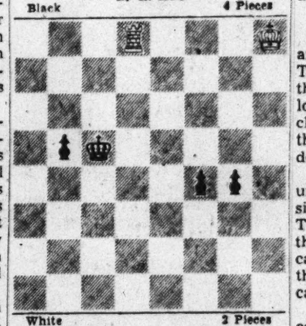
No. 2636. 1. Q-Kt4 threatens
2. Q-Q mate
1. Kt-Kt3ch
2. K-Q6
1. Kt-B4ch
2. K-B8
1. Kt-B6
2. Q-Kt4
1. Kt-Kt7
2. Q-K2

End-Game No. 679. White wins: 1 K-Q4, K-B7; 2 P-R4, K-Kt6; 3 K-K3, B-Kt5; 4 P-Kt5, KxP; 5 P-Kt6, B-B; 6 K-Q4 and wins.

End-Game No. 680

By R. Reti

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 2 Pieces

White to play and draw

(Another instructive Reti ending, submitted by B. Barnes.)

Alain White's Problem Awards

During the past year, many leading problem composers have submitted some 88 problems for the Second Christian Science Monitor Composing Tourney. Once again Alain White, our most eminent problemist, has made the award. His comments, revealing the reasons, at least in part, for his ranking, follow.

Gamage Again Takes First

First Prize, F. Gamage, No. 2513. The difficulty of solution of this splendid problem lies partly in the paucity of the White Attack. Hence the attention of the solver is drawn to the fact that mates could be obtained by 2 Kt-R5 or Q4, if the Black Rook were pinned and the defensive power of the Black Queen or of the Bishop were cut off. When the plot of the mystery has been discovered, it will be found that random moves of the Black Kt at K5 pin White's threat Kt and create a removal threat. QxR. The defense, 1 . . . Kt-Q7, offsets this, permitting 2 Kt-R5 mate, by reason of the half-pin and interference of the Black Queen. Then finally comes 1 . . . Kt-B6, interfering with both the Queen and Bishop and releasing the Black Kt at QB5, so that the interference of the Black Queen is neutralized, and the alternate mate, 2 Kt-Q4, ensues.

Wurzburg Second

Second Prize, O. Wurz, No. 2606. This is the daintiest work of the contest, with a brilliant key and eight Black Queen checks, a true sparkler in the American tradition. The construction is impeccable.

(Another section of the judge's award will appear next week.)

New York State Tourney

The offer of the International Business Machines Company Chess Club to hold the annual congress of the New York State Chess Association has been accepted by the association officers. The scene will be the I. B. M. Country Club, Johnson City, and the time will be Aug. 12 to 21, Mrs. Carl S. Nye of Syracuse, president of the association, also announces that attractive cash prizes will be offered.

Correspondence Tourney

The 11th (1943) Grand National Correspondence Championship, sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America, attracted 357 contestants, who are now playing in 46 sections. The previous high was in 1941, when 324 played.

This event is one of several sponsored by the C. C. L. A. In fact, those interested in correspondence play will have no difficulty in finding opponents of approximately equal skill. The league offers this service to members, who also enjoy "The Chess Correspondent," one of our most interesting periodicals. For details write Walter F. James, Secretary-Tournament Director, 4123 Central Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Russian Game

This game, featured by Fine's "Game of the Month" in the November Chess Review, was sent by radiophoto. It was won by M. Botwinnik, who retained his Soviet championship by winning the Sverdlovsk tourney last May. He finished 1½ points ahead of V. Makogonov, runner-up. Botwinnik is an electrical engineer, at Molotov in the Urals.

Caro-Kann Defense

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	27 K-Kt3	R-Kt6
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 K-Q4	K-B3
3 PxP	PxP	29 Kt-B2	R-Kt1
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	30 P-QKt4	P-Kt4
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	31 K-Kt3	PxP
6 Kt-B3	B-K3	32 PxP	P-R3
7 B-Kt5	Castles	33 Kt-B3	R-Kt1
8 R-B	Kt-B3	34 P-QR4	R-Kt5
9 P-K5	Kt-K5	35 P-R5	K-Kt3
10 BxB	QxB	36 P-Kt5	RPxP
11 R-Kt2	B-Q3	37 PxP	PxP
12 P-QR3	P-B4	38 KtxKtP	R-Kt8
13 R-Kt3	Kt-Kt4	39 Kt-B7	K-Kt2
14 BxKt	KtxKtch	40 R-QKt2	R-KB8
15 Q-Kt1	PxB	41 Kt-K3	R-K8
16 Q-R1	Q-R5	42 Kt-Q5	P-Kt5
17 Castles	B-K1	43 K-B3	R-K6
18 Q-KB1	Q-Q	44 Kt-B3	K-B4
19 P-Q	R-Q	45 R-K2	R-Q
20 P-B4	P-K3	46 KtKt	R-Kt6
21 BxKt	KtPxB	47 Kt-Q5	K-K3
22 R-Kt1	R-Kt1	48 Kt-Q4	P-B4
23 K-B2	K-B2	49 Kt-B3	P-Q5
24 Q-Q	R-K	50 Kt-Kt5	R-B6
25 P-QR4	P-QR3	51 Kt-B3	R-Kt6
26 P-QKt3	R-Kt1	52 Kt-Kt5ch	Resigns

Pins calls this a "splendidly instructive game." Note how White builds his winning chances on the superior mobility of Kt vs. B.

Harvard Wins Title

By defeating Yale 3-1, the Harvard Chess Team regained the championship of the E-Y-P-D chess league. Last year Yale won 6-5, but this year the Crimson players were undefeated, drawing on boards one and two and winning on boards three and four, where J. C. Owen and A. T. Littell scored.

The match was played Dec. 26th at the Marshall Chess Club, New York.

The Line-up

Bds	Harvard		Yale	
1	H. R. Nattens	½	L. Sarason	½
2	D. S. Willner	½	F. S. Blackhall	½
3	J. C. Owen	1	R. Einstein	0
4	A. T. Littell	1	H. Baird	0
		3		1

Harvard now has custody of the Belden-Stephens Trophy. Princeton and Dartmouth did not send teams this year.

Gridiron Season Comes to an End With Bowl Games

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—A football season that saw a water-boy actually score points ends tomorrow in a lineup of bowl games in which a team that hasn't played for nine weeks is the favorite in the Rose Bowl.

That's only one oddity in a program that is expected to lure some 340,000 spectators out into the fresh air New Year's Day and has two pairs of elevens meeting for a second time this season, the Oil Bowl making its debut at Houston, Texas, and five teams giving all their receipts to charity.

Off Nine Weeks

Washington, orphaned member of the Northwest Pacific Coast setup, registered the fourth win of its war-bobbed schedule on Oct. 30 and then went into a nine-week hibernation. The Trojans of Southern California, six times a Rose Bowl winner, offer the opposition.

Some 96,000 fans have tickets and $45,000 will be skimmed from the gross receipts for war charities.

All the money above expenses at the East-West game in San Francisco and the Sun Bowl contest at El Paso, Texas, involving New Mexico and Southwestern of Texas, also will be spent the same way.

In addition, Randolph Field's Flyers will contribute their cut of the Cotton Bowl purse to the Army Air Forces Aid Society.

The Flyers, by statistics the best passing team in the country because of quarterback Glenn Dobb's presence, will oppose the Longhorns of Texas University, who have the best pass defensive outfit. That clash will have an audience of 35,000.

A Replay

Coach Bernie Moore of Louisiana State and Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. are interrupting their mutual admiration society long enough to replay their Oct. 9 clash in Miami's Orange Bowl. In the first struggle, the Texas Kaydets triumphed, 28 to 13.

Tulsa's unbeaten eleven is the underdog in the Sugar Bowl classic with thrice-beaten Georgia Tech, all because it is believed that the Engineers' Eddie Prokop can do more things better than the entire bevy of Oklahoma ball carriers.

While the Oil Bowl is a newcomer, introductions won't be needed for the players. Arkansas A. and M. and Southwestern Louisiana Institute blocked and tackled to a 20-20 deadlock in mid-season.

Shirley Fry Wins Singles, Doubles

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 31 (AP)—Shirley Fry, 16-year-old Akron, Ohio, schoolgirl, became the first 1944 national tennis champion by dethroning Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., the defending titlist, by a 6-1, 6-3, margin in the final of the girls' indoor singles tourney at Longwood.

Then she teamed with Norma Meister of Sharon, to defeat Miss Lopaus and Betsy Rosenquest of South Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-4, in the doubles final.

Dahlgren Traded

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Babe Dahlgren, Philadelphia Phillies first baseman and leading hitter, has been traded to the Pittsburgh Pirates for Catcher Babe Phelps and an undisclosed sum of cash, the Phillies announced.

Dahlgren hit .288 last summer to top all members of the club. He came here in a 1942 trade with Brooklyn.

Bainbridge Naval Training Station sailors turned out 250,000 strong for sports shows in one month.

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Storey & Co.
A HAPPY AND VICTORIOUS NEW YEAR TO ALL
128 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily except Sunday

To the Ladies of Cambridge and Neighboring Cities:

May you have a Happy New Year and may that happiness continue until 1945.
Sincerely Yours,
Mrs. Frail's Corset Shop
1679 Mass. Ave. at Sacramento St. TRO 2060

Important Notice to All FORD OWNERS

Our purchasing agent will pay exceptional prices for Ford cars during the next 30 days. Contact **Mr. Acorn, MacKENZIE MOTOR SALES, Inc., (near M. I. T.), 185 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Kir. 6060.**

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

Season's Greetings
Andes Beauty Salon
30 CHURCH STREET TRO. 4812
HARVARD SQUARE CAMBRIDGE

We Appreciate
the loyal support of our many friends during the past twelve months, and to all we wish
A Happy New Year!
Fiske's
9 Bratile St., Cambridge Kir. 8881

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
FALL RIVER'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Established 1867

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lesure the Florist
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

NEW WINTER line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, *Suits and Dresses.*
We appreciate your patronage.
BARNEY ROSEN
701 Main Street Buy War Bonds

THANK YOU
for your co-operation with the
helen shop
during 1943
Our Best Wishes for all in 1944

WILLIAM G. BROWN
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
The Department Store
1885 COMPANY 1943

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARL H. WEBSTER
Printing
Established 1911
11 Washington Street Tel. 1211

HOLYOKE

You Can Always
Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

THE LEXINGTON PUBLIC MARKET
Formerly Rudd's Market
1845 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0700
We Accept Telephone Orders
So That They May Be Ready
When You Call for Them.

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841

Best Wishes for a Victorious New Year

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Chicken, Fowl, Vegetables
Fruit, Nuts—for
New Year's Dinner

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wishing You a
Happy New Year
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost
you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

JANUARY SALE
throughout the store
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

LYNN

AFTER-CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE
of
Norsman Blankets
Guaranteed 25% Wool.
Thick, lofty weave, famous for warmth and wear. Wide ribbon bindings. Decorator colors.
$4.98 each
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

We Extend to All Our Friends
and Customers
Happy Holiday Greetings
T. W. ROGERS CO.
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At KOTZEN'S . . .
454 Main St., Malden
DINNER SETS

Priced from **$4.49** and up to **$39**
TERMS

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden
Open Saturday Evenings

PRESCOTT & SON
INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

Norris Studio of Dancing
156 Pleasant Street
Ballet—Tap
Acrobatic—Ballroom
Phone MALden 1876 MALden 3282-W

May the New Year Bring
GOOD HEALTH, HAPPINESS
AND
VICTORY!
Joslin's

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves
Are Our Specialty
541 Main Street MEL. 0613

N. P. STERNFELT
Practical Shoemaker and Repairer
First Class Work Guaranteed
33 Essex Street

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St

A. C. Richards & Co.
INCORPORATED
Upholsterers
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
Mattresses and Refinishing
9 E. EMERSON ST. TEL. MEL. 1253

MEAT STRETCHERS
Rice—Noodles—Eggs
Macaroni—Cereals
Spaghetti
ANDREWS' MARKET
510 MAIN STREET

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 44 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Hours Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Fan-Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
278 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWBURYPORT

Season's Greetings
BUY WAR BONDS
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY

NEWTONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 739

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

January Sale
FUR-TRIMMED COATS
Very Good Values
Certain Coats have a 10% tax. Soon this tax will be 20 or 25%. It's wise to buy now.

HOLDEN & STONE CO.
Semi-Annual Mark-Down Sale
Women's Coats, Suits and Dresses
Now in Progress
Many reduced to half price.
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDRIES CLEANSERS
100 Quincy Avenue 39 Temple Street

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 1309

Davis Sq. Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Dealers in
Wallpaper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
210-212 Highland Ave. Som. 2636—2637

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.
Telephone orders given special care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unusual Hand-Colored
Religious Cards
Appropriate for All Occasions
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 HARRISON AVENUE

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Wishing all our friends
and customers
A Happy New Year
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
130 Galen Street Watertown 7650

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your 1944 Automobile Insurance
44 Front Street Dial 5-4541

ALABAMA

MOBILE

2-6102 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin Street

HOFFMAN
Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

DELCHAMPS STORES
MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743
Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2017 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us.
2127 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-1034

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers in
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

FORT LAUDERDALE

For All Food
BARLITT'S MARKET
811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
PHONE 44

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

Shop and Save at
B&B *Super Market*
Fancy Groceries—Western
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

BUY WAR BONDS

In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:

"Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the day of Victory is won; so we must ask for more sacrifices, far more co-operation than ever before."

THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

Harry Howell's Restaurant
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
228 ADAMS STREET
Across from the George Washington Hotel
Since 1921

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

MIAMI

For your next
COLD WAVE
see MR. FRANK
at
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1833

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

OLD SARATOGA INN
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street
PHONE 7-7725

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
"BUCK" MYRICK
BILL FAXON MANAGER

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Distinctive Printing
Moderate Prices
TOWLE PRINTERS
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
Center of Shopping District

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
200 S. E. First Avenue
Phone 2-1440
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
We Feature All Branches of Beauty Culture

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Cecil's Sundries
(formerly HARRISON'S)
SODA FOUNTAIN CANDIES
MAGAZINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES
3486 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-3260

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

GULF PRODUCTS **GULF** TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Miami Shores Beauty Salon
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. Second Ave. Phone 7-4919

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
MRS. JECK
COLD WAVE A SPECIALTY
3486 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-3260

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23443, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLLINS C & S
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING
132 N. E. 11th St., Phone 3-0789

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

New Work Phone 3-1330
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities / Business / Life}
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7504

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N W 5 St.
665 N W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH.. 7-1667

KATHRYNE VEALE
Distinctively Styled
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Sizes 10 to 44
133 S. E. First Avenue
Opposite Graziman Hotel Phone 3-4083

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8401
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-1896
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ALYCE MAYNE
For HER *Gifts* For HIM
Our new shop featuring a complete line of men's gifts is now open.
625-629 LINCOLN ROAD

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1871

Economy Exterminators
Trulty Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

SADYE NATHAN
of Hollywood, Calif.
Beauty Studio
Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture
320 LINCOLN ROAD PHONE 5-0511

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

Dudley-Somes Printing Co.
Letterpress Printing
PHONE 5-1385
820 Fifth Street
Miami Beach, Florida

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

WALTER MENGES
Clothiers to Men
206 N. Orange Ave. Phone 8872
Orlando, Fla.

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9197

The Glidden Paint Store
Time Tested Paints and Spred
Artists Supplies
Linoleum — Broadfelt
Airplane and Ship Models
128 No. Orange Ave. Phone 6001

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
for Every Meal
—Pasteurized—
DATSON DAIRIES, Inc.
148 W. SOUTH ST. Tel. 9835—Orlando

STELLA PINARD MODISTE
SMART CLOTHES FOR SPORTS—AFTERNOON—EVENING WEAR

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

Hamilton Standard
Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7131

Telephone 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
12 Lords Arcade

Jack and Jill Shop
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Misses' Sizes to 20
Infants' Wear, Boys, Girls, Juniors
Deal with Downs

DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

KEELS FURNITURE COMPANY, Inc.
New and Used Furniture
Inlaid Linoleum and Venetian Blinds Our Specialty. Reliable and Dependable.

SARASOTA STATE BANK
365 Main Street 2173

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel St Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. F. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

Southern Dairies **Sealtest**
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 3929

TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Furniture for any Home Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 3319 5TH AVE

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

Avon for a Lovely Skin
Mrs. Beulah Vann Gantt
City Manager for Avon Cosmetics
Phone H 1545
825 Lafayette Arcade Bldg.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Anthony's
313 Clematis
West Palm Beach, Fla.
A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla
We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last

Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO **HATS** Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 79 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Young man (deaf), wants comfortable, homely residence with or without board within easy reach Selly Oak, Edgbaston or Moseley. Christian Scientists preferred. Terms to Evans, 14, Church Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13.

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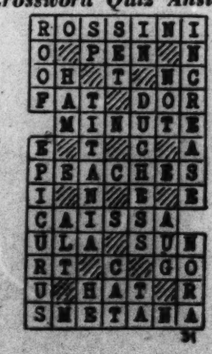

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A number of processes and inventions have been credited to accidents—plus the presence of a person capable of grasping the significance of what took place and the initiative to follow it up. Shatter-proof glass; the process of vulcanizing rubber; the X-ray; all have been attributed to accidents.

Similarly, an accident led to the discovery of a short-cut process for making smokeless powder. While conducting a long series of experiments in purifying nitrocellulose, Dr. Fred Olsen, technical director of the Western Cartridge Company, ran out of distilled water one night.

Filling a test tube with tap water at the sink, Dr. Olsen noted with dismay that the water was stained red with rust that had scaled off the pipes in the water heater.

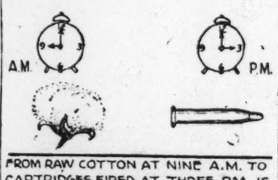
He also noted, however, that impure nitrocellulose treated with rusty water resulted in a more stable explosive than any obtained in his hundreds of previously carefully controlled experiments.

The rust, he concluded, acted as a dye, so he began a whole new series of laboratory experiments seeking to stabilize nitrocellulose by means of dyes.

In the experiments that followed, nitrocellulose was produced in all the colors of the rainbow, plus. But, curiously enough, the compound finally discovered to work perfectly was a colorless amine compound, known as phenylamine.

Also of interest is the fact that this compound was by no means unknown, for it had always been used in later stages of the making of smokeless powder. Dr. Olsen merely pioneered in its use in the removal of impurities from nitrocellulose at an early state in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

This discovery is reported to have led to making smokeless ball powder five times as fast as by former methods. A batch of raw cotton, nitrated at 9 o'clock in the morning, became the stable ball powder contained in cartridges fired on the testing range at three that afternoon—perhaps the fastest production of smokeless powder in history.—W. P. Keasbey.



FROM RAW COTTON AT NINE A.M. TO CARTRIDGES FIRED AT THREE P.M. IS NOW POSSIBLE BY NEW PROCESS

Camera Club

Photo by Leon Trice, New Orleans

'Jiggs' Becomes a Handful

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"I am a South African," informs R. E. L., of Cape Town, "and I have seen many ostriches in my lifetime. My Secret Ambition is to see an ostrich sticking its head in the ground."

* * *

A. M. H., Richmond Hill, Long Island, shares an S. A. in verse:

Oh, to own a pair of socks
That I could take from out the box
And wear forever, to and fro,
With never a hole in heel or toe!

* * *

All my life I have had an S. A." to run an engine on a passenger train! I almost did once and my family discovered it and properly rebuked me. I am a youngish grandmother now and still want to, even though I dislike machinery and am a musician!

Mrs. F. E. R., Los Angeles

* * *

Woeful is the plea of poet S. A. E.: "For eighteen years, off and on, my verses have appeared in various publications. My S. A. is to get paid at least once!"

People Like to Help

Glasgow, Scotland

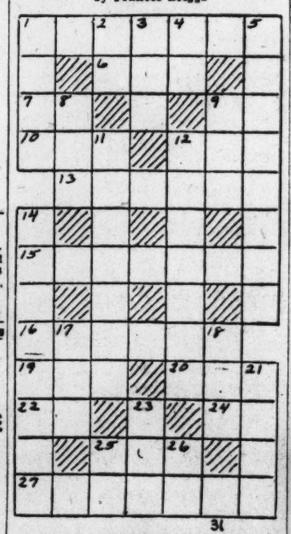
Recently a block of flats in the center of this city caught fire. A family of five, who had just moved into one of these dwellings, lost all their possessions in the conflagration. The fact that the household effects were not insured added to the family's predicament.

The Almoner of a local War Relief Committee appeared shortly on the scene and was able to give immediate assistance in the way of clothing and other necessities. Then a street collection was taken which enabled the family to receive a little ready money. Several days later, another home was secured near by. This was unusual considering the great housing shortage in Glasgow at the present time.

Soon after the family was established in their new quarters a stranger called and said she had heard of their misfortune and had looked around her home to see what she could share. She handed Mrs. B. a bundle which contained, among other things, new sheets, not even out of their original wrappings. Then, handing over still another package which contained a silver tea set, she remarked, "You must have lost all your nice little treasures, so I thought I would give you one of my own."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across.
1—Who composed opera based on Voltaire's "Semiramis"?
6—What implement would be used by an amanuensis?
7—Exclamation.
9—Where is Kitty Hawk National Monument (abbr.)?
10—What was relished by Mrs. Jack Sprat?
12—Dorbeetle.
13—What is the sixtieth part of a degree of arc?
14—If you ate some Elbertas, they would be what?
16—Who is humorously termed the tutelary deity of chess?
19—What is another name for the gums?
20—What is described in the biblical history of creation as the "greater light"?
22—Right (abbr.).
24—Depart.
25—What article of apparel figures in tale of William Tell?
27—Who composed opera "The Bartered Bride"?

Down
1—In what part of a building would you find a jerkin-head?
2—What European country is nearest Africa (abbr.)?
3—First turn to play in dominoes is called what?
4—Within.
5—Augmentation is what?
8—What is cured thigh of the hog?
9—Negation.
11—Who is Oberon's wife in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
12—Who owned Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland"?
14—Followers of what Greek philosopher were called "philosophers of the garden"?
17—Back in pitch.
18—In what month was Sir Walter Scott born (abbr.)?
21—What Ibsen heroine is married to Thorwald Helmer?
22—What creature "may look at a king"?
25—Pronoun.
26—Symbol for tantalum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Going Good

When President Roosevelt was campaigning for office in 1932 he got into the habit of using the same jokes in many of his speeches. This, of course, made no difference to people hearing them for the first time, but it did have a wearing effect on the newspapermen who accompanied him.

One of the correspondents finally mustered enough nerve to say:

"When are you going to tell some new jokes, Governor? Have pity on us poor fellows."

The famous Roosevelt grin made its appearance.

"Why change a gag when it is going good?" he said.—Milwaukee Journal.

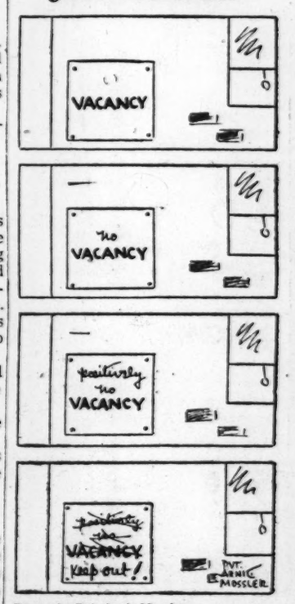
Too, Too Often

"Yes, those new pennies are mistaken for dimes," said the weary waitress rather sourly as she picked up another one from beneath the plate.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled; but sanctify the Lord God in your hearts.—I PETER 3:14, 15

Just for Fun



Drawn by Pvt. Arnie Mossler

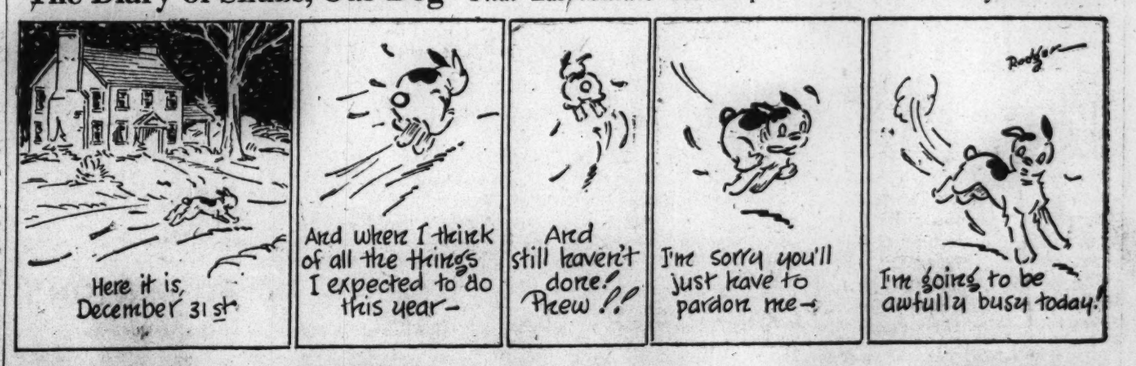
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nine O'Clock, and Happy New Year*

By Le Pelley

YEOW ..... WHOOPIE...! HAPPY NEW YEAR !!
WHY ALL THE YELLING ? YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO WAIT UNTIL MIDNIGHT "
THEY WON'T LET ME STAY UP TILL MIDNIGHT
HAPPY NEW YEAR, EVERYONE ... WE HOPE TO CONTINUE WITH YOU, IN 1944 — BUT IF WE HAVE TO GIVE UP THAT'S NO REASON YOU SHOULD.. SO GO OUT AND BUY ANOTHER WAR BOND
OH, STOP MAKING SPEECHES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Last-Minute Clean-Up*

By Rodgers


Here it is, December 31st
And when I think of all the things I expected to do this year—
And still haven't done! Phew!!
I'm sorry you'll just have to pardon me—
I'm going to be awfully busy today!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time: One Year Later*

By The Hagers

"We're now way back in '26.. You're one of my most active chicks!"
A little duckling I'd become! I lost my equilibrium.
"If I go back another year," I wailed," perhaps I'll disappear!"
"A Happy New Year, sleepy-head! It's 1944!" cried Ted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Risks of Peace

Amid all the talk of having "attempted too much last time," it is inspiring to hear Premier Smuts asking us to attempt more next time. It seems hard for some people to grasp that the winning of a war and the winning of peace—which is to say, its preservation—have one important common requirement: risk. But it was the free nations' refusal to risk more for peace that imposed on them the risks of war.

Premier Smuts, speaking in acceptance of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation plaque, made it clear he favors not a less ambitious world organization than that set up at Geneva after World War One, but a more closely knit league, harder to get into, more dangerous to ignore. Premier Smuts's statement should provide a useful counter to proposals to extend a mere system of consultation—like the Pan American Union—over the world in place of an organization with ability to impose peace where and when necessary. These are the counsels of timidity. They have no place in war or peace.

Premier Smuts is not talking in a vacuum. This is clear from statements by spokesmen for two of the countries which would be vitally affected by the organization he demands. Incidentally, they are two countries whose futures would be likewise involved in any plan to build a bloc of western democracies with Britain as a political center, a project Premier Smuts described in his much controverted "explosive" speech a few weeks ago.

These countries are the Netherlands and Belgium. Each of the spokesmen—without, of course, being able to commit his country to any definite course—indicated its interest in a strong postwar organization. A Belgian statement, as reported in London, even envisaged membership for Belgium in the British Commonwealth. This may be an oversimplification of the Belgian outlook. In any event, the Dutch do not contemplate any such position for themselves, and they are said to be working close with the Belgians on postwar problems.

But what comes out of both their statements is that they look to a power system, not a debating society, to secure their peace and freedom after the war. Moreover, there is an indication that Belgium might even be ready to accept some modification of its national sovereignty to achieve a dependable instrument for enforcing peace. This involves commitments, military commitments, by all the Great Powers, including the United States. And it involves risks.

The history of the last twenty years proves, however, that no real system of collective security can be designed without prescribing risks, and that no peace can be maintained without taking them. Those nations that suffered most from the refusal of the Great Powers, including the United States, to take risks for peace are beginning to say, with Premier Smuts, not that we must attempt less next time but that we must attempt more.

Education Rehabilitation

The move to establish an International Office for Education has gained further impetus with the organization in New York of an American Association devoted to that purpose. Education is one of the main casualties of war in both enemy and enemy-occupied countries. Perverted and contaminated in some, almost annihilated in others, it must have an important place in the rehabilitation plans of the United Nations.

As the United States Commissioner of Education has pointed out, "A world only half educated can only be half free." The same is true of a world where education is misused in some sections to poison the minds of the people, to engender hate and race prejudice, and promote aggressiveness.

Correction and prevention of such misuse, and abolishment of mass ignorance, as well as restoration of devastated school systems and universities, is the goal of the proposed new international office. In addition such a body would set up minimum standards and serve as a center for the exchange of experience in the field of education, functioning much as does the International Labor Organization.

A world Office for Education could, without infringing on national rights, be a potent factor in the promotion and preservation of international right.

Now that Mr. Morgenthau practically admits he has no prejudice against a sales tax we may expect any day to see a testimonial for Union Now from Senator Wheeler.

The Cow and the Fiddles

Music lovers aware of Artur Rodzinski's reputation as a developer of pre-eminent string sections in symphony orchestras will be struck by the food fortune of Tulip. Tulip is a cow. She is Mr. Rodzinski's idea of a birthday present and so was presented to him by the management of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, of which he is conductor.

Where there are fiddles, as the old nursery rhyme assures, cows achieve not mere contentment but unmistakable gayety. The bovine delights now awaiting Tulip can be appreciated by the loyal patrons of the Philharmonic. Which is to say, by every American, Canadian, South American, and probably some others, who tune in their radios on Carnegie Hall of a Sunday afternoon.

When you think of this audience, which would fill innumerable Carnegie Halls, you realize that Tulip's fame has already jumped over the moon. It remains to be seen what Tulip herself can do in this direction. But a cow whose future is to be appropriately associated with Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony and Beethoven's "Pastoral" Sixth, through the more than able ministrations of Mr. Rodzinski, should at least rise to the point of expressing gratitude in her own rendition of the M-o-o-nlight Sonata.

Cheering News

The year ends with good news from every fighting front. The breakthrough reported by Moscow may be the most important of all. Recollection of the many times the Germans have rallied and extricated themselves should make us slow to accept the term "rout" as applied to the operations in the Kiev bulge. Yet the dismal failure of their ambitious counterattack and the Red Army's manifest ability to drive hard both in the north and south suggest that German resistance cannot continue indefinitely when every resource is strained to meet new blows in the Balkans, in the West and from the air.

Nowhere can Berlin cheer its people with reports of victory. In Italy it has slowed the Allied advance, but not stopped it. In Yugoslavia new efforts have brought new defeats. In every occupied or satellite country the tempo of revolt is rising, with Vichy admitting the danger of "civil war." Failure of the U-boats is capped by loss of the remnants of German surface sea power. And with 3,000 British and American bombers pounding Nazi production and communications in one day, declining losses signal the edge over the Luftwaffe. Indeed Allied preponderance in the air is probably the biggest military fact of 1943.

The news from the Pacific accents the transformation that has taken place in that theater. The capture of the airfield at Cape Gloucester cuts the Japanese supply lines from Rabaul to New Guinea and opens the gate for American naval power to flow toward the Philippines. The rise of British and American sea power in the Pacific gives good grounds for Admiral King's promise that major operations can be started against Japan even before the end of the war in Europe. And once more China has rescued its Rice Bowl.

Yet those who know most about the military situation warn against overconfidence which tends to encourage complacency and disunity on the home front. Indeed it is that front, on which a bitter election campaign is to be fought before November, that they consider weakest. Good news of the fighting ought not to weaken patriotism, but to galvanize it with hope of shortening the war.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Gen. George C. Marshall, who has slipped out of the headlines and quietly back into a job from which he could not be spared even to command the Second Front. The American Chief of Staff may not make much noise in the months to come, but he will rank any American commander on any front and will be more responsible than anyone else for the leadership, organization, training and equipment which go into the offensive on every front.

The American people should not fail — because so much of his work has already been done and because he is unspectacular—to show their gratitude. We are glad that Time Magazine is citing General Marshall as "Man of the year" — ahead of Stalin, Churchill, or Roosevelt—remarking that amid the confusion of today men cling to the sound and honest: "Their need was not for fascination and awe, but for competence and integrity. Looking at George Marshall, Americans were content."

As the Old Year Ends and the New One Begins

Between the Extremes

The Wide Horizon

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

Chinese spokesmen, when questioned about their postwar relations with the Japanese, invariably say they will not be vindictive. Nor can they afford to be, for come what may, Japanese are still going to be their neighbors. Unless some drastic removal of Japanese from America is brought to pass, a move so drastic as to seem almost unthinkable to many, California also is going to be neighbor to many Japanese, though maybe not as many as before the war.

Yet Californians are hearing all too little about that middle way the Chinese hope to hew to, the way of firmness mixed with compassion, and from intermediate views Californians are being urged to extreme stands. On the one hand, the race-haters are yelling, "Cast out the Japs forever!" On the other hand, the zealous advocates of impartial human rights are conscientiously, but not so blatantly, asking for treatment as usual of Japanese who are loyal Americans.

On the whole, the former have the bigger press. It is an interesting thing to attend such hearings as the California Assembly Interim Committee on Japanese Problems recently held in Los Angeles and observe how obviously the proceedings seemed calculated to furnish copy for those papers which flourish on appeals to prejudice. It was impossible for this reporter to escape the conclusion that some California politicians hope to ride to power on the crest of war-stirred hatred of the Japanese.

* * *

Now such hatred isn't nearly as prevalent here as some may imagine. The highly respected citizens who appeared before the Assembly Committee asking only that fair treatment and not mollycoddling be dealt out wherever the relocated Japanese are concerned spoke for organizations having large and influential memberships. They spoke mainly, it is safe to say, for that substantial cross-section of California opinion which wants Japanese strictly watched over in this country but which feels earnestly that a man may have Japanese ancestors without forever being branded "Made in Tokyo" so far as his thinking and loyalties go.

The hearings brought to light another interesting phase of wartime activity here—that of the pacifists. Spokesmen for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, with many members in groups not regarded as pacifists, plainly said they did not believe in war, did not sanction it now, preferred passive resistance, and would rather face a Japanese invasion with self-surrender than weapons. Their reason, I am convinced, is specious and fallacious, and while I could not go along with the oppositely extreme views of Dr. John R. Lechner, the American Legion's militant student of Japanese methods, I was impressed by his point that pacifistic theory represents a mistaken concept of Christianity.

Even the extremist advocates of fair dealing for Japanese—including those who felt that the known loyal among them should be returned to the West Coast now—agreed that strictest surveillance of the suspect is necessary. A distinguished clergyman who is also a pacifist was not hesitant to declare his doubt that any Japanese, thoroughly indoctrinated with Shinto, could be loyal to America. Yet there are many, he added, who are truly Christian.

* * *

One who listened closely enough to the hearings, by holding in check his exasperation at the prejudice which tried to usurp the place of thinking, could discern a middle way being pointed out: Keep the Japanese out of California for the duration; allow the loyal Americans among them to resettle throughout the country and put roots down in many places; encourage their service in the armed forces; make no decision now as to this country's future policy toward them.

It is a problem, this California-Japanese situation, and an opportunity. Its solution, it seems to me, asks for leadership with a disposition to move from extreme positions to intermediate views—firmness, tolerance, long-ranged hope, and restraint.

Our Readers Say—

Price Controls

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to commend the Monitor for its consistent effort to combat the lifting of price controls in Washington. There is no danger today greater than uncontrolled inflation. It is indeed the Fifth Column of the present stage of the war effort. And for our Congressmen who are toying with the idea that a little more inflation can do us no harm, I recommend Professor Edwin Kemmerer's ABC of Inflation. Therein they will find in forthright statements the evils of inflation all the way from the submergence of the salaried worker to the destruction of savings in banks and in insurance policies.

It appears obvious to me that many of our Congressmen have little or no conception of the problem of inflation. While they consider discharge pay for war veterans they tolerate punctures in price ceilings. Has it ever occurred to them that discharge pay to veterans means little in the face of a shrinking dollar? That inflation is an insidious, indirect way of depriving many people of their property without their consent and without compensation? That uncontrolled prices can do more to destroy the values which we in this country hold in such high esteem and for which we are now fighting? That the best way to "let down" the boys on the fighting front is to permit the destruction of the value of the dollar at home?

Petty politics should have no place in a nation at war. And certainly they should never be practiced by invoking legislation which may produce uncontrolled inflation.

Norwich, Vt. WILLIAM A. CARTER

Woman's Place in the Sun

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Said the great poet Longfellow, "A lady with a lamp shall stand in the great history of the land." Too many have been the arduous steps that womanhood has had to climb since these immortal words were penned.

Without a doubt the greatest step was gained in the nineteenth century by that kindly New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, who has since proved to be the world's greatest woman benefactor and has reestablished on an indestructible foundation the scientific and demonstrable teachings of the Christ. Then, in the not too remote past has been the attainment of woman suffrage in this country, since which time we have witnessed the righteous and welcome entry of women in not only the business world, arts, law and sciences, but also in public life.

And now in World War II what a climaxing step has been taken by womanhood in enlisting not only in the Red Cross but in the armed branches of the Allied Nations. In our own country, with which we are more familiar, we see the heroic, self-sacrificing part women are taking in the Waves, Wacs, Spars, Marines, and the Air Forces. Surely, when peace comes, "the hand that rocks the cradle" is also bound to play a major part in helping to establish peace on a firmer foundation than ever before. WM. PENNINGTON BAKER

Boston

Correction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On November 30, 1943, your paper carried an excellent report of an address given by Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, at the Norwegian Relief Dinner held at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, on November 29.

The Monitor report, however, contained one unfortunate error. Dr. Hambro said that the Norwegian Merchant Marine had carried at least 40 per cent of all fuel used in the United Nations war effort. The figure given by the Monitor was 4 per cent.

ERLING AUERDAHL, Chairman
Norwegian Relief Committee
Boston for Massachusetts

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

At the Year's End . . .

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Excerpts from an address before the Boston Rotary Club on Dec. 29, 1943

At year's end, we can all see that 1943 and 1944 are inextricably intertwined. What we do in 1944 will depend very largely on what we have done, or haven't done, in 1943.

What are we doing or not doing, to win these wars in which we are involved? Take the word "wars" deliberately in the plural, not because of the eight or ten widely separate and different theaters of war in which we are engaged, but to denote two kinds of war: the war without and the war within.

The war without is a military, air, and naval affair—a matter of fortitude and techniques—and we are slowly on our way toward winning it. The war within refers to our domestic situation, and to our ability to conquer within ourselves the things we are trying to defeat in our enemies. This enemy from within dealt grievous blows at us long before Pearl Harbor. He was directly and solely responsible for the debacle on that disgraceful day of December 7, and he has been hitting hard at us for some time on the labor front.

Is it fanciful to declare that our greatest enemy in 1943, and 1944 too, will be our own folly or apathy or selfishness? Too many of us have been bemused or bamboozled—mesmerized—by a kind of mental lethargy and short-sightedness that is almost incredible. Go back to Pearl Harbor. Or to Clark Field, in the Philippines.

And remember that three vital sinews of war are coal and steel and transportation. We send the finest young men of our generation perilously in bombers over Europe, to hit at the products of the coal and steel and transportation of our enemy. With a fortitude and bravery that is as noble as anything Americans have displayed down through their brave and noble years, these young men go out to do their job. And yet their brothers and fathers back home are perfectly prepared to stop work and go out on strike—to inflict, in one hour's stoppage, probably more damage on our war effort than 1,000 American planes could inflict on the enemy's war effort in a day's raid.

Now what in the world can have produced such moral and practical stupidity? Was it enemy propaganda? No, the enemy is not that shrewd. It was the enemy from within; it was our own incredible failure to appreciate the one-ness of this war. It was mistakes on the part of government, selfishness on the part of union leadership, and an honest impression on the part of labor that it is not getting a square deal in the face of rising prices and large industrial profits. We should not over-simplify the situation by blaming it on the New Deal. The trouble lies deeper.

Are there not some places where we Americans, like the Chinese and British and Russians, are already winning their inner war? Of course there are.

All reports of Americans in combat—or at actual grips with the problems of war—reveal a magnificent picture. The squabbling and pettiness of our domestic situation have fallen away from our men when they really face the crisis. There are not words strong and noble enough to be worthy of the deeds of Americans who have really come up against this war. Remember the upbringing of these men—spending the most recent years of their youth, or in fact, the latest 10 years of their lives—in an abnormal period of WPA and CCC, of juke and jive, of world disillusionment and appeasement.

Out of this have come the men of Tarawa and Bataan, of Tunis and Salerno, of the seas around Iceland or the Solomons, of the skies over Regensburg and Schweinfurt.

There isn't any question but that these millions of men have won their war within—have risen above selfishness and all the noxious non-essentials of our domestic scene—and are going ahead with a single-minded purpose which is both glorious heroism and common sense. It is also profound wisdom.

And it is true, too, that many of these men have found God—have become aware of the need that all men one day have to turn to the Higher Power of the universe.

How can we bring to all the people of this country the spiritual victory which has been won by our people who have gone down into the valley of the shadow—who have been in the fiery furnace and have come out?

We Americans at home are, most of us, farthest of all from winning the spiritual victory which is indispensable if we are to win our war. 1943 has revealed this weakness, this need, in our body politic and 1944 must be the occasion for a rising above it unless we are to have a postwar nation grievously divided between the sober and the frivolous, the wise men and the fools. All I can say in conclusion is: Let's rise in our conscious stature of manhood, declare our birthright, and . . . wake up.

How to Discourage Axis-Aided Juntas

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Don't point, but the State Department is giving precedent the cold stare. It is what is going on today, not what went on yesterday, which will determine whether the United States recognizes the 11-day-old Villarroel Government in Bolivia.

War, not precedent, is dictating the decisions of American diplomacy today. Also there's a new qualification been added to America's formula for recognition: The countries are going to consult each other before granting recognition.

This point is not as novel as at first it appears. The Central American countries in 1923 (with the approval and co-operation of the United States) agreed not to recognize any Central American government which should come to power by revolution. The agreement fell apart in 1933 when Costa Rica and San Salvador denounced it.

Today's attempt by the Pan American Defense Committee to get American republics to consult—and presumably agree—on recognition of regimes established by force is significant far beyond the immediate issue of Bolivian recognition. Secretary Hull's ready and whole-hearted approval of the committee's recommendation gives the measure its greatest hope for success. It also deprives the Villarroel Government of any prospect of quick recognition.

This decision to defer individual action to joint consultation is the latest proof of Washington's intention to co-operate with, not dictate to, other American republics.

In 1938 the Lima declaration of solidarity suggested the goal of a united Pan American front. In 1940 the Havana decision to occupy jointly European-owned regions in the Americas that might fall to the Axis exposed it. Today, the Montevidean proposal that recognition of revolutionary regimes be subject to consultation exemplifies it.

The 120-year-old Monroe Doctrine has changed its spots. What was cherished for a century as a unilateral program, only to win enemies, has been continentalized and is today winning friends. The Teddy Roosevelt corollary of intervention has been discarded for the Good Neighbor concept of co-operation. The Wilsonian insistence on legitimacy as a qualification of recognition has disappeared before the resurgence of the original Jeffersonian thesis of popular support as the criterion of recognition.

Generally it has been the American policy to recognize new foreign governments when they were established in power. De facto governments could normally expect recognition.

Frequently, and more particularly in the early days, Washington has only asked that new regimes have popular support. It justified the political changes in France in 1792 by saying, "It accords with our principle to acknowledge any government to be rightful which is formed by the will of the Nation substantially declared."

Other times, and more often of late, it has insisted a new regime promise and be able to fulfill international obligations.

The 11-day-old Bolivian Government has repeatedly assured Secretary Hull it would live up to previous international and United Nations commitments. It has claimed competent control of internal conditions. In the past, on proof of such claims, a revolutionary junta could reasonably expect recognition. The revolutionary Ramirez Government in Argentina was granted quick recognition on no stronger grounds last summer. President Villarroel may have expected equally swift recognition in his case.

But the cases are not entirely similar. Both Mr. Hull and ex-Undersecretary of State Welles have voiced suspicion of Argentine or Axis complicity in the coup.

In wartime, evidence or even suspicion of such connivance is adequate reason for withholding recognition. To that is now added the potentially powerful if still somewhat ephemeral barrier of joint consultation.

Quick recognition of Bolivia's new regime is quite improbable. Joint action means a delaying action. Fascist complicity assures unfavorable action.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1943*

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AMERICAN HIGH STRATEGIST FOR SEA-BORNE INVASION OF HITLER'S FORTRESS EUROPA—ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET SINCE DECEMBER, 1941. NATIVE OF OHIO, PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, HE HOLDS TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS AND HAS BEEN AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS. HIS MAP CHARTS THE COURSE OF VICTORY.

People's Answer to Political Bosses [Article 1] - - - *By Russell H. Ewing* - - - **Page Two**

People's Answer to Political Bosses

(First of Two Articles)

By Russell H. Ewing

Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina

This study is a synthesis of a forthcoming 50-chapter volume written by social scientists representing American colleges and universities, six governmental research bureaus, and seven civic organizations. The author describes 16 closely related though not overlapping civic principles which he says should be studied, tested, improved, and molded into a systematic and reliable body of knowledge, suited to community action. Civic methods and techniques are indicated, and a few of the more obvious obstacles to successful civic work are listed.

Although these ideas have all been previously employed in American communities, perhaps no single civic organization has ever consciously used all of them. In a sense, therefore, this study may be considered as a model plan or blue print for a central civic organizaton. It is much more than a fond hope, since most of the principles have been tested in the civic crucible.

THIS STUDY is intended as a challenge to those who are not content with mere thinking, teaching, writing, surveying, reporting, consulting and theorizing, but who also desire constructive action and concrete results in terms of improved local government.

Sociologists have long sought means for taking up the "cultural lag." Political scientists have made many attempts to bridge the gap between research and action programs. Educators have long recognized the need for putting the results of research at the disposal of action agencies. My contention is that social and governmental progress is retarded not so much because of defective research and education as from inadequate implementation. For example, we know today with a reasonable degree of certainty what the requirements of good city government are: a central civic organization, a modern charter, effective administrative organization, an executive budget, centralized purchasing, a civil service merit system, effective accounting, auditing and reporting. And yet, 80 per cent of the cities and counties in the United States have governmental systems which are 20 years behind the best thought and practice of our time. It is obvious that more effective action organizations are needed since the traditional party organizations are utterly incapable of adopting and installing the necessary reforms.

♦ ♦ ♦

The assertion that the answer to political bosses and machines has been found in Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles, and other cities may sound incredible, and yet, civic organizations have been set up, experiments have been conducted, and achievements have been recorded which make out a pretty strong case, if they do not prove conclusively, that the answer has been found. In fact, a new science of community action has developed intermittently and almost imperceptibly during the twentieth century, and during the past two decades civic organizations have been put to rigorous tests in the cities mentioned. Many of the techniques were borrowed from political parties and some were borrowed from the amorphous entities known as community organizations. Thus viewed civic organization has had a rather lengthy period of evolution. Although students of the subject are not agreed upon the details, the fundamental principles are fairly well established and many meaningful observations have been made regarding civic organization and leadership.

The basic principles which follow provide a reliable standard by which any intelligent citizen can measure the quality of the civic life of his community.

1. Skillful organization is a fundamental prerequisite to successful civic work. It means economy of time, money and effort; it is indispensable where civic groups and individual leaders must act in unison. Organization is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It is as indispensable to a civic leader as it is to a political boss. Isolated individuals are helpless; but properly organized and skillfully led groups are powerful.

Inefficient organization and inadequate management is a common cause of failure of civic agencies. Good management means doing the right thing at the right time with the right means. An understanding of the steps or stages in the process of community action is essential. The ill-success of civic groups is often due to a failure to federate, or failure to form a more perfect union. The civic organization must be as carefully conceived and as efficiently managed as a governmental department or an industrial corporation.

2. Leadership is as important as organization; in fact, it is an indispensable part of organization. A civic leader is the spark plug that ignites the fire of civic conscience, which in turn furnishes propulsive power for the civic organization. A civic leader is a leader of leaders, but he may also have a large personal following of his own. A civic leader is one who can do desirable things for a community which have never been done before; or he is one who can do things better than they have ever been done before.

A civic leader is something more than a symbol of the status quo; he is a symbol of progress. The civic leader usually aids in discovering what is wrong in community life and he insists on righting the wrong. A great leader is courageous yet cautious; persistent yet patient. He knows when to attack and when to recoil.

A true civic leader is earnest, energetic, constructive and patriotic. He is neither a theorist, nor a faddist, and, although he is often a critic, he should never be a crank. The true leader is a man of high ideals, pure motives, and unselfish ambitions. He is in truth a practical idealist.

Leaders must know how to increase civic interest and quicken social consciousness. They must know how to develop prestige, facilitate group compromises that level upward, and stimulate enthusiastic acceptances of group policies. Civic leaders must strive to preserve the unity and continuity of the organization, and to deserve the loyalty and support of the community. They must divest themselves of political prudery, desert the ivory tower and the civic cloister, and learn how to beat the political boss at his own game. A civic leader must learn how to displace senseless antipathy with mutual understanding, replace groundless jealousy and distrust with good will and confidence.

3. A civic organization is an action or promotional organization. It fosters discussion but it is not a debating society; it conducts studies and investigations, but it is not a governmental research bureau. It co-operates with research bureaus, educational institutions, altruistic business and professional organizations, and cultural groups. A civic organization that is worth its salt must stand ready to take prompt, drastic, remedial action whenever the situation requires it. That is why in this study city clubs, service clubs, women's clubs, voters' clubs, chambers of commerce, etc., which are usually content with eating lunch and passing resolutions, are called citizen agencies or community groups and not action or civic organizations.

♦ ♦ ♦

What is wrong with the civic life of the average community? Usually it is not lacking in civic groups or community agencies. These it may have by the score. What is usually lacking is constructive leadership and a unified community spirit. It may have the institutions of democracy, but it may lack the public spirit and the understanding which underlie effective action. Is not the answer clear? We have the form and not enough of the substance of democracy. We have a theoretical understanding of the four great processes of democratic government—politics, legislation, administration, and adjudication, and we may understand the operation of the other institutions of democracy, but do we have the high purpose, the deep resolve, the unflagging zeal, the courage and the capacity for self-sacrifice which really make the democratic theory workable? Many communities have splendid research and educational programs; what is needed is implementation programs and action organizations.

4. A civic organization is essentially an institution of local democracy. It is democratic in form and spirit, and operates in a community for the purpose of promoting and defending sound principles, forms, methods and procedures in local government and administration. It is a central clearing house for local community groups and civic agencies. Its purpose is to federate local institutions into a more perfect civic union and provide unified and responsible leadership in governmental affairs. It is local in both interests and membership. There are civic organizations nation-wide in scope such as the National Municipal League, the National League of Women Voters, and the National Civil Service Reform League, which are interested in national, state, and local affairs, but they have their local representatives, units, and interests. There are a few state-wide civic organizations, to be sure. The Commonwealth Club of California, for example, exercises considerable influence in state affairs, but its membership and main influence is centered around the San Francisco bay area. Although civic organizations are concerned primarily with community affairs, the solution of many problems may require action by the state or national government, and so pressure must occasionally be brought to bear upon them by civic organizations.

♦ ♦ ♦

5. A civic organization is composed of private citizens. Professional politicians, party officials, and public officers are ordinarily not admitted to membership, or at least they are not permitted to become officials of the civic organization; although public officials who enjoy the confidence of the civic organization may serve on technical sub-committees. This rule is followed because politicians usually join organizations for what they can get out of them, and the presence of public officials dampens discussion of public issues because they are sensitive to criticism.

Civic organizations have several distinct advantages over political parties. A political party can be invaded by fanatics and fakers and its policies perverted to serve selfish or class ends. Party leaders cannot determine party membership. As a result local party organizations have often been invaded, plundered and despoiled of their leaders, and driven into a disastrous course. A civic organization can, through its by-laws, prevent such a calamity by excluding political racketeers and their representatives from membership. Occasionally direct control over policy, officers, and membership is vested in a self-perpetuating executive committee. In this way, self-seeking spoilsmen and corrupt public officials are excluded from control.

6. A civic organization is nonpartisan in character; the appeal is made to voters regardless of party. This is another advantage civic organizations have over political parties. Although they must abide by election laws, they are neither constituted nor governed by law to the extent that party conventions, committees, and finances are; yet both attempt to influence and control the personnel and the policies of government. Civic organizations can employ vigorous leaders, and originate reform programs, whereas political parties are usually bound by tradition and expediency. Although political parties can and do inaugurate social and economic reforms in state and in national affairs, they almost never do in county or city government. This is

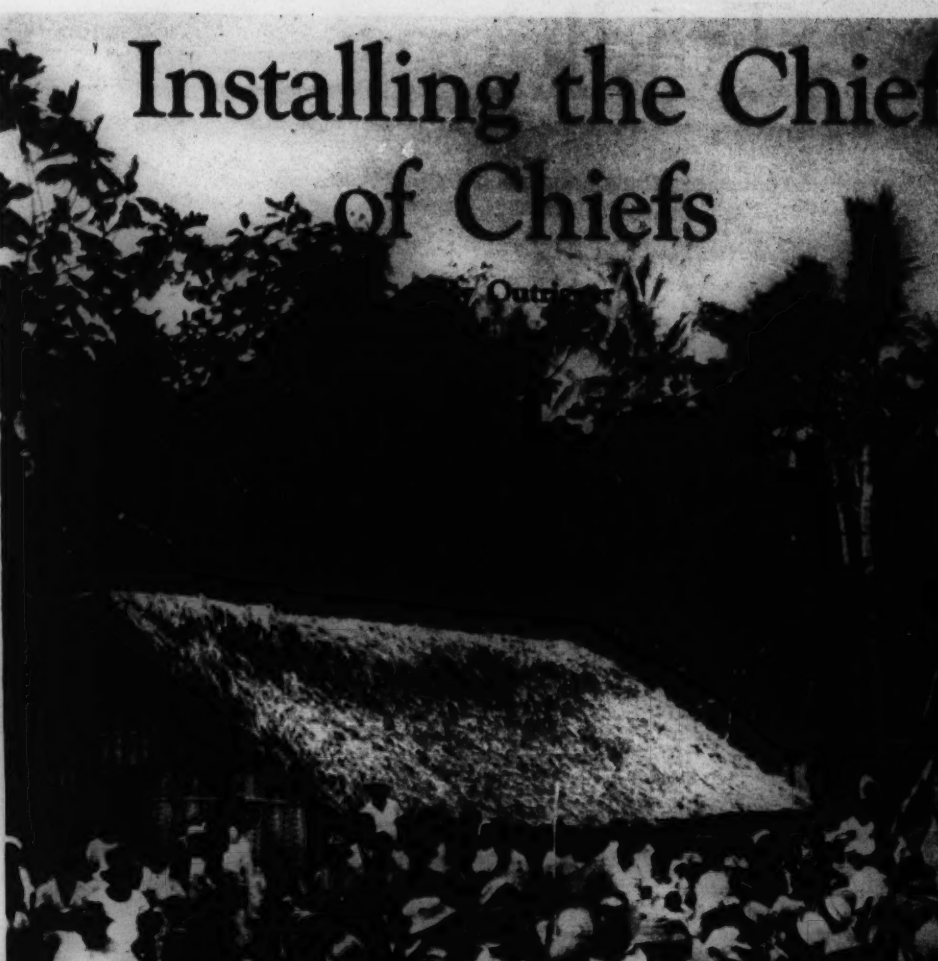
(Continued on page 10)

Paul Briol Photo

HEART OF CINCINNATI—SYMBOLIC OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

Installing the Chief of Chiefs

Outrigger



POWWOW INTERESTS YOUNG AND OLD SPECTATORS AS WELL AS PARTICIPANTS

CHIEF JACK (At Left)

I WAS A WITNESS this week to a great event of this century for local inhabitants. The occasion was the installation of a new chief. He was not merely a chief of one of the dozen or more villages in this area—he was the chief of chiefs. One might describe him as chairman of the board of governors of half a dozen islands surrounding the greater Melanesian island where our squadron is based. It is the first time since 1900 that such a ceremony has been held; and it is only the second or possibly third such event since the coming of the missionaries back in 1870.

Our party was met by a large delegation of children scampering down the beach like the veritable wind, ahead of the older men. There was much hospitable activity as all hands helped us ashore, made fast our boat, and escorted us to the chief's house where the festivities were to begin.

The new chief, a little man about five feet tall, came out to greet us. He was a somewhat startling personage, dressed in dark blue, perfectly pressed trousers, a bright yellow shirt, necktie, and a white belt that gave him the appearance of being cut in half. Over his arm he carried something like a palm beach jacket. This he wore on the walk to the church, in the ceremony there, and in the parade, and then abandoned it. The new chief's name is Tariaiiu.

Most of the local chiefs were in the background. One wore a khaki uniform he had bought from some soldier; others wore dungarees, shirts, coats, one a sweater, and one old boy—Chief Jack—wore a straw hat, black coat, striped pajama top for a shirt, white ducks with the cuffs plainly stenciled with the previous owner's name (some sailor), and a pair of rubbers. This chief, swankier than his brothers, cut quite a figure. Another was dressed in a full marine uniform many sizes too large.

A general movement toward the local church was begun by the women and children, then came the chiefs, followed by the motley crew of menfolk. The way led down a long avenue along the shore, under the coconut palms and along the fringe of the jungle. I went ahead to a slight rise in the trail to view this parade. Never was a parade more suited to a kodachrome movie. The avenue itself is scenic—tall palms and coconut trees, the banana trees, the heavy undergrowth; the gentle breezes stirring this luxuriant greenery ever so slightly; the sun, slanting through the foliage, creating all manner of shades and shadows; the bright, sometimes fluorescent blue ocean, and far across the water high, rugged mountains set against the sky. Now picture 500 natives winding along this avenue, accenting the scene with a riot of color, and toning the whole with their carefree, naïve sense of happiness and you can glimpse the setting from which have sprung so many misconceptions of life in the South Seas.

While the chiefs had invited us to the church, the missionary explained that we were really honored guests—much more so than we realized. Our party included two officers and three enlisted men. We were ushered into special seats behind the pulpit. Of all the activities of the day, this was the most impressive and interesting. The little structure was built in the form of a cross, with the pulpit near the center, so that the missionary and the pastor were surrounded by the congregation. Half the church was reserved for women; half for men.

The service consisted of hymns, two of which I was able to sing with the congregation. The tunes were familiar and Melanesian is easily pronounced when the words are before one's eyes. As we joined the singing, I felt that the natives thoroughly approved, for there were many glances in our direction. There was a prayer and then the sermon—preached by the missionary.

I watched the congregation closely. Some slept. Others appeared to be listening closely. Others let their thoughts wander. Their reaction was quite human. The sermon, delivered in English, was translated sentence by sentence by the pastor into the local tongue. One little boy, about three, stretched himself out on the floor beneath a bench and enjoyed the loveliest sleep you ever saw.

At the end of the sermon the seating of the new chief of chiefs and two village chiefs took place. Twice the congregation was asked a question by the pastor, each time answering unanimously by a show of hands. I suppose it was an oath of fidelity. Then half a dozen or so older chiefs gathered around the ones to be inducted. The subject was surrounded, and the chiefs laid their hands atop the subject's head. Some sort of oath was then administered and the ceremony was over. Another hymn was sung, followed by congratulations, which amounted to nothing more than the usual receiving line led off by the chiefs, followed (as we were instructed) by ourselves. We were introduced at one point as representatives from the United States!

During the general feasting and our own special dinner (European style) the missionary aired his views. He spoke disparagingly of the loyalty of the natives—explaining that had the Japanese arrived at these islands first, the natives would have gone over quickly enough; that the natives do not appreciate any gift, but only those things for which they have to work; that they are earning so much money working for the American forces now that the planters are greatly alarmed as to what will follow. The native philosophy is to do as little work as possible. There is no fear of tomorrow. Their wants are few, their small joys many. The natives are said to be burying their earnings.

The dancing began about mid-afternoon, leading up to the war dancing with such a hullabaloo, shouting, stamping, and banging as was never heard. This went on for a couple of hours.

At one point, late in the day, a native named Fred (who did some work for me here and whom I therefore knew) called me to see something he had accomplished himself. On one side of the big dance, he had a dozen or so little children dressed in little grass skirts and adorned with garlands of flowers. This was to be a children's dance. It turned out to be the Virginia Reel! One hardly expected this old American dance in grass skirts, but here it was—and well performed, too. Fred was pleased with himself and his charges. He said he learned the dance several years ago "from some white men."

Besides "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," the orchestra played and boys sang such songs as "Seeing Nellie Home," "La Cucuracha," and "Show Me the Way to Go Home." All were sung in the same manner as the dances are performed—with somber, expressionless, humorless faces.

In fairness to our Melanesian friends, I may say their convention—if you want to call it that—is no less complimentary (to them) than our own conventions and parades are to the United States. And in one point the natives are far ahead of us—there were no speeches. The whole spectacle was as human as our own. There was much less pomp and circumstance, and much more genuine, if naïve, happiness. In fact, I came away feeling that we are not so civilized as we vainly think.

Paper of Great Traditions

By J. Emlyn Williams

Culver Photo Service, New York
WALTER BAGEHOT

THE RECENT CENTENARY of The Economist was marked by celebrations in which representatives of all shades of political, economic, and cultural opinion did honor to one of Britain's finest weeklies. Though privately owned, The Economist has long performed an important public service and none more important than in days such as these when integrity and good judgment are essential. Though read by a comparatively small number of the population—its circulation is about 10,000—this review is an essentially democratic institution which has a tremendous effect upon the shaping of national policy. This may be due in no small measure to the fact that, in the words of Walter Bagehot, the most famous of its editors: "In England we can often effect by the indirect compulsion of opinion what other countries must effect by direct compulsion of governments."

The Economist first appeared on Sept. 2, 1843, in a great decade, which also saw the birth of Punch (1841) and The Illustrated London News (1842). Throughout its history no issue has failed to appear, though in the general strike of 1926 an emergency issue was produced on a hand machine and the editor and compositors found it hard to get enough of the letter "s" to finish the last article.

"The Economist, or the Political, Commercial, Agricultural and Free Trade Journal," as it was first called, was started by James Wilson as a propagandist organ in the anticorn law campaign. Wilson, a banker and member of Parliament, was one of the strictest of individualists—a faithful follower of the Manchester school. His successor was Walter Bagehot, who had married one of Wilson's six daughters. Bagehot's knowledge and vision, as well as his intellectual courage, soon made a reputation for The Economist. It is no exaggeration to say that between 1859 and 1877 he was a schoolmaster in politics, economics, and finance to many future public leaders in Britain. He had strong feelings, and did not hesitate to criticize. For example, of Disraeli he said: "His chaff is exquisite, but his corn is poor stuff." Much of Bagehot's classic "Lombard Street" appeared in The Economist.

* * *

His work has been faithfully continued since 1877 by six editors, all of whom have consistently based themselves upon the conviction that recorded facts are more important than abstract doctrines. One of the important material consequences of this policy has been that the paper has produced its own statistics, among which may be mentioned the now famous Index of Wholesale Prices, first published in 1868.

Geoffrey Crowther, the present editor, has summed up a century's policy thus: "The changing details of policy over the last hundred years are all a steady development from the basic principles of a century ago. And those basic principles themselves come down in substance to two only, the principles of liberty and common interest. . . ." It has never been assumed that its journalism was "objective." It believes that the "final test is the intention, and The Economist of today is not conscious of any ancestry other than great ideals of liberal thought."

While the paper has a tradition of great editors who have not lost sight of these principles, it has also been further safeguarded in its special constitution. In 1928, when the paper passed out of the hands of James Wilson's descendants (his daughters), a body of four trustees was set up, not one of whom is allowed to hold shares in the paper. These trustees control not only the transfer of shares, but also the appointment or dismissal of the editor. Once an editor has been appointed, his control over policy is absolute. Sir Walter Layton, the seventh editor (1922 to 1938) declared at the centenary luncheon: "This is The Economist's contribution to control of the press in a free democracy—a problem which is at the very heart of the great cause for which we are fighting this war."

"The goals and policy are the same today as they were (in 1843). What has changed is that the tests to be applied to the methods of attaining those goals are more complex . . . judgment and reason must now play larger parts; doctrine and dogma give less assurance."

Those who run The Economist also believe that the absence of bylines has considerably furthered its policy: "This impersonality has made possible a continuity of tradition, a balance of judgment and a weight of influence that could not have been achieved" by more modern developments.

* * *

The first century of The Economist has been a period of enormous achievement in all spheres, especially in that of investment. Since 1843, British industry has expanded beyond all recognition; its national transport system has been built up and thousands of millions of pounds in British capital have gone to develop countries overseas—the United States among them. The Economist has been a faithful chronicler of this development. It helped the investor with facts and figures before the great railway boom of 1845 and in the sixties it was a pioneer in collecting information on the nature, amount, and character of Stock Exchange securities. In the twentieth century, it has elucidated the ramifications of great holding companies. Its market policy has always emphasized the long view rather than the short and has always stood for moderation.

The name, The Economist, has often been criticized, on the ground that it prejudices the popularity of the paper among nonintellectuals, and that nowadays it does not truly represent the paper's contents, since they range over a much wider field than the purely economic. Nowadays one won't find columns about literary subjects—as in the 1850's there were on Tennyson's "Maud" and "Tom Brown's Schooldays"—but there are reports and editorials on political and general social matters which range far beyond the "economic." The fact is, of course, that the term "economist" did not have the narrow connotation so often given to its nowadays. "An economist was a particular variety of philosophical radical, one who believed in testing his sophistry against his calculations."

* * *

In democratic countries, it is often difficult in these days to get the truth not only on military but also on economic matters. A statistical blackout can be established which not only deprives the enemy of valuable information but also brings obscurity and distortion of the truth in its train. Today these problems which the Government has to solve are often complicated and far-reaching in their implications. Fortunately a review which Bagehot could describe as the "only financial journal in Europe which has not a shop behind it" can be relied upon to face them fearlessly and with the fullest competence.

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The Moscow Conference

THREE distinct stages lie ahead of the United Nations in their task of securing a reasonable system of peace for the world. The first is military victory, the second the interregnum of armistice and occupation, the third the building of a permanent structure of international co-operation. The third depends entirely on the two preliminary stages, on victory—obviously—yet quite as much on the immediate consequences of victory. It would be perfectly possible for unco-ordinated action or conflicting policy at this intermediate stage to frustrate the most complete military success and pave the way not to peace but to a further war.

This is the background of the Moscow Conference. Its lasting contribution to world peace will depend on the extent to which all three phases of victory and reconagreements reached and policies stress on for the future. All reports agree on the sincerity and cordiality of the talks between the military leaders. If there was any suspicions on the Russian side of the supposed halfheartedness or dilatoriness of their Allies, these have presumably been dispelled.

The Conference reached really striking agreement on the third phase of peace, the building of a permanent organisation for international collaboration. Not only do they envisage as a necessity

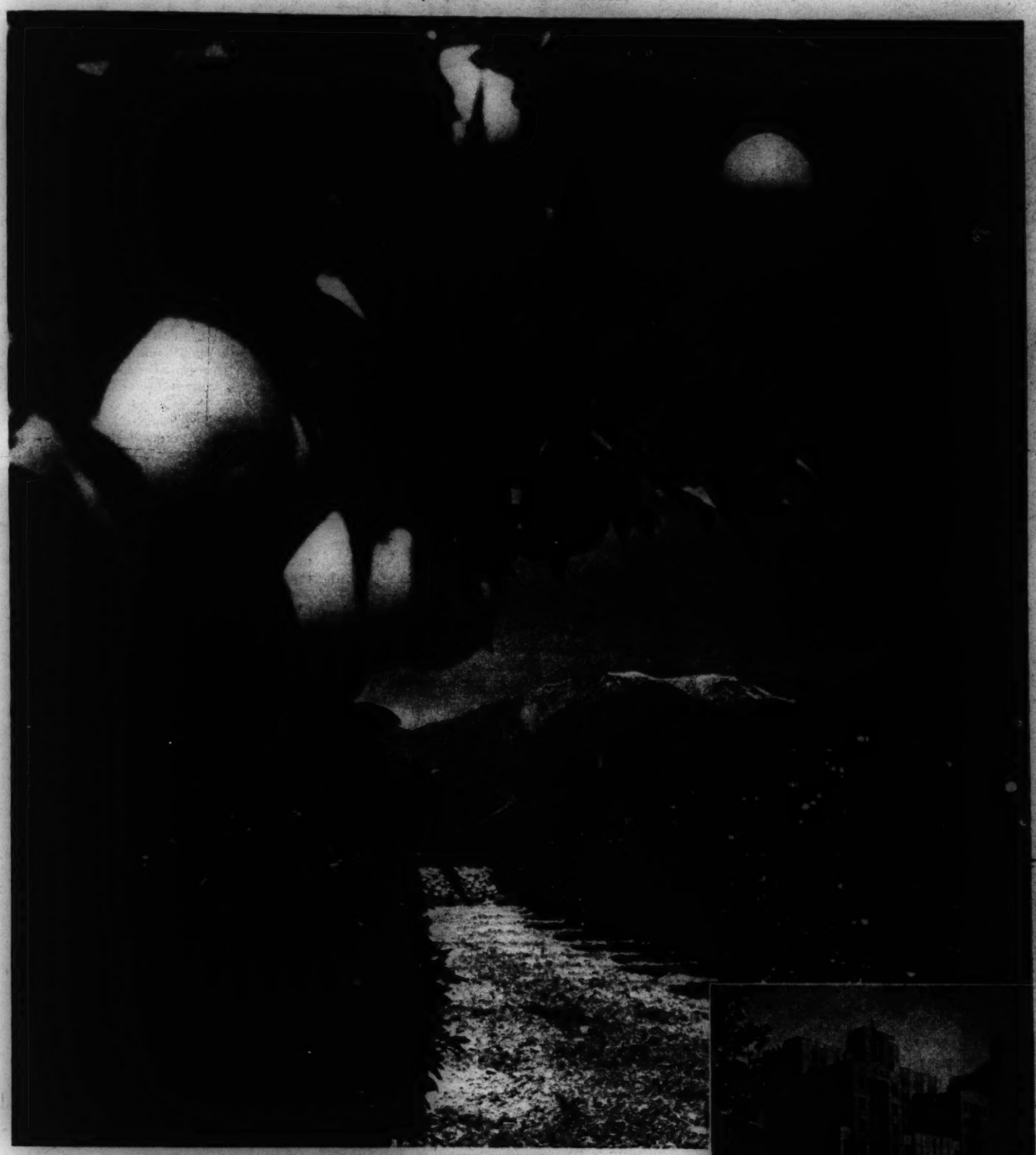
a general international organisation, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States and open to membership by all such States, large or small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

They also recognise the permanent responsibility of the most powerful nations to give their practical and executive support to such an organisation. They will continue to act in concert until the general organisation and there is no doubt that, once the system their overwhelming

REPRODUCTION OF FIRST PAGE OF THE ECONOMIST, NOVEMBER, 1943

Gold on Them Thar Trees!

By Kimmis Hendrick



ORANGES VIE WITH MOUNTAINS IN THIS SCENERY

THE GOLD that grows in the groves is more precious than ever. It's harder to pick and ship than it has been at any time in its history, yet it is more in demand. The orange is in war service, doing its part squeezed, sliced, canned, and concentrated.

Probably no single industry has converted more completely from peace rôle to war duty, with less harm to its normal reputation, than the orange business. Actually more civilians are eating oranges than usual because more of them have money to spend on fruit. And its emergency service as food for beleaguered armies and embattled civilians is giving its already good name only a better.

Fifty years ago the industry was almost chaotic. Whereas, for instance, well over 125,000 cars of the fruit are now shipped country-wide from California every year for ordinary civilian consumption, in 1893 total shipments from this State came to just 5,000 cars!

Back of this vast expansion, the United States Department of Agriculture would tell you, stands an extraordinary achievement in co-operative marketing known as the California Fruit Growers Exchange. This organization, which has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, the Department describes as "the largest fruit-marketing agency in the United States and one of the larger co-operative organizations in the country."

It is also one of the most democratic. Fifteen thousand growers, through their elected representatives chosen according to a federation plan of government, control an organization which markets their fruit, protects their merchandising standards, and—say many impartial observers—merits credit for having put the entire orange industry on as high an ethical level as any in the country.

Citrus fruits, according to the historians, have been known in the Orient for more than 2,000 years, but Europe probably did not cultivate the sweet orange until the fifteenth century. Columbus is believed to have brought it to the New World on his second voyage, and perhaps it was Ponce de Leon who first planted it in Florida not so many years after. Franciscan monks introduced the orange into California in 1769.

But the present industry developed from the success of two small trees sent to Riverside, Calif., by William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture in 1873. These trees were of the naval variety—an orange sent to Washington from Brazil, to which country it is supposed to have been brought from India.

The first transcontinental rail line into Southern California, opened in 1876, put the orange on the American market. Shortly thereafter, West Coast enthusiasm for planting orange groves reached such a high pitch that suddenly the growers found they had more fruit than they could sell. At a meeting held by the growers on Aug. 29, 1893, first steps were laid for what presently became the California Fruit Growers Exchange—a true co-operative that now does an annual business in excess of $100,000,000 and serves the better part of the 200,000 California and Arizona people who are directly dependent on the citrus industry for their livelihood.

Sunkist Photos

Sunkist Building, Opened at Los Angeles in 1936, Is Only Real Estate Owned by California Fruit Growers Exchange

The Exchange has a trade name for its highest grade product that is just about as well known to Mr. Average American as his own name—Sunkist. Recently a famous department store, in one of its newspaper ads, paid tribute to the trade name by saying something like this:

> When you buy soap, buy Such-a-Kind;
> When you buy oranges, buy Sunkist;
> When you buy blankets, buy ours. . . .

All oranges shipped by the Exchange are not Sunkist. The second grade is called Redball and the third grade bears no Exchange stamp, although some of the packing houses occasionally put their own stamp on fruit of this class. Each of the 214 packing houses serving the Exchange members puts its label or labels on the boxes it ships fruit in and each one of the 14,500 growers is paid a return on his fruit commensurate with the amount and quality of the oranges he delivers to his local packing house. By maintaining the identity of each growers' product, competition is encouraged, so that the organization is by no means socialistic in practice.

"There is no pooling of fruit with a proportionate split of returns to all growers, regardless of the condition of their fruit," the Exchange insists. "The principle of competition was set up by the original founders and has been maintained to the present day."

In 1907 came the demand to create a larger market through advertising. The first orange campaign was conducted in Des Moines, Iowa. This original advertising venture was such a success that yearly campaigns have been launched ever since, with $33,000,000 altogether invested in advertising over the past 36 years.

* * *

Since 1920, the Exchange points out, the per capita consumption of oranges in the United States has jumped from 15 pounds to 36 pounds in 1942. This, it claims, contrasts with the consumption records of almost all other fresh fruits, most of which have shown decreases during the past 20 years.

Citrus fruit ranks as the largest agricultural crop in California, and the Exchange, it should be added, handles lemons and grapefruit for its members as well as oranges. In 1942, according to figures supplied by the Wells-Fargo Bank, the total value of all California's citrus fruit, just before harvesting, was $103,000,000. About 75 per cent of all oranges, lemons, and grapefruit grown in California and Arizona are marketed by the Exchange. Mutual Orange Distributors of Redlands, Calif., another co-operative, and several independent packers, handle the rest.

Of several subsidiary activities carried on by Exchange members, two products plants have particularly stepped to the fore this wartime because of the Government's gargantuan need for concentrated juices and pectin. Thirty years ago cull oranges were mere waste; now their use for by-products constitutes an industry of such size that much Grade A fruit is being commandeered to supplement the culls in supplying wartime needs.

About 2,800,000 gallons of orange concentrate, as just one product item, will go from California this year for use by the armed forces and for Lend-Lease shipment. It is estimated, by the way, that one carload of orange concentrate is equal to 36 carloads of fresh fruit.

Imagination has no trouble at all in picturing accurately the good war work this golden, honey-thick concentrate is doing. The gold that grows in the groves, through Lend-Lease, is being shared freely among many war-pressed people across the seas. And already planners, knowing that when things are normal again and neighbors "over there" will be wanting luxuries, are talking about the possibility of shipping the best fruit by air express after the war.

* * *

In seeking to devise a method of increasing production and returns to growers, the Exchange has recently faced the test of the courts. Indicted on anti-trust grounds by the Federal Government, Sunkist and 15 other fruit concerns pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) and paid $5,000 fines.

Other criticism that the Exchange has had to weather through the years is the charge that it is not a "true co-operative" and is actually run from the top by the large growers.

The indictment raised the question whether the co-operative method and the pro-rate method of distribution are wrong, or whether their operation has been abused.

Sunkist's efforts, apparently attempting to make use of federal and state laws on pro-ration, were watched to see if a precedent could be legally established for the solution of the nation's "over-produced" or "under-distributed" crops, particularly those involving parity payments from the public's purse.

For the further encouragement of the citrus industry in other states and other countries where the climate is right, all indications are that the California Fruit Growers Exchange is going to use the next 50 years as it has the last 50 in proving how sound a success a carefully managed farmers' co-operative can be.

Uncle Sam's Sea Birds

NAVAL AVIATION, which zoomed to undreamed-of prominence as World War II began to be written into history, is the subject of 101 paintings done by seven noted American artists under the direction of the United States Navy. The gift of these pictures to the Government from Abbott Laboratories, their sponsor, as a permanent record of the war has been gratefully acknowledged by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and following their initial showing at the National Gallery in Washington a nation-wide tour will be opened at the Metropolitan Museum in New York from Jan. 10 through Feb. 6, with the next exhibit at the Institute of Modern Art in Boston, beginning Feb. 17.

* * *

The collection covers the experience of a cadet from the moment he doffs his civies at pre-flight school until he soars out in battle at sea. Don Freeman, native of San Diego, Calif., whose art career developed in New York, executed the canvases depicting the Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C. This artist is now an Army private at Camp Gruber, Okla.

Joseph Hirsch and Georges Schreiber traveled to Pensacola, Fla., to live and fly with the men at the Naval Air Station. Mr. Hirsch, a Philadelphian, holds two Guggenheim Fellowships for painting, and Mr. Schreiber, Belgian by birth, showed his gratitude for America by traveling through all of the 48 states, recording his impressions of each in a series of paintings.

Lighter-than-air flying is represented by paintings of free ballooning, convoy, patrol and training at Lakehurst Naval Air Station, by Adolph Dehn, native Minnesotan and one of America's foremost watercolorists.

WAVES in aviation are shown as welders, riveters, parachute riggers and mechanics at their training school at Norman, Okla. The artist, Howard Baer, of Pittsburgh and New York, is known for his paintings of Mexico.

* * *

Naval carriers and their operations were painted at sea by Lawrence Beall Smith, who vividly caught the mechanics, fliers, planes and sailors at their everyday posts of duty. Mr. Smith, whose art career began

"GET TOUGH!"—NOT A CIRCUS, JUST NAVAL AVIATION CADETS IN PRE-FLIGHT PHYSICAL TRAINING

"PILOTS, MAN YOUR PLANES!" FIRST CALL TO ACTION

in Chicago, has been art instructor in the Boston city schools and summers at Gloucester, Mass.

Battle flights in the Pacific, showing U. S. Navy planes in combat with Japanese destroyers, submarines, cruisers, and battleships, inspired the brush of Robert Benney, native New Yorker, whose previous work has been widely exhibited. Among portraits created by this artist were those of Alfred Lunt, Claude Rains, Raymond Massey, John Barrymore, and George Arliss.

* * *

Vice-Admiral J. F. McCain, Deputy Chief of Naval Air Operations, U. S. N., closes his introduction to the catalogue of this unique art exhibit with these graphic words:

"During a war, when military leaders are dedicating their full attention to a victory in the shortest possible time, it is sometimes difficult to inform the public adequately on many activities of the Services, activities in which every one has a vital interest. The actual battles, of course, are described from day to day by correspondents and photographers in the war zones. Training activity, of necessity, does not receive this intense concentration. Although Naval Aviation has made a faithful attempt to report to the public the various ramifications of its training, voluntary contributions of talented and responsible civilians are received with gratitude.

"It is with such a feeling that the Navy views this record of Naval Aviation in training. It is felt that these works by patriotic American artists are a worthy addition to the written and photographic record of the training program in wartime. They have caught the spirit of the men who fly and maintain the Navy's planes. They have, in short, captured the essence of Naval Aviation."

"LENS HAWK" (at Right), Candidate for a Photographer's Rating

"TO THE ATTACK!"—GRUMMAN FIGHTER TAKES OFF; OTHERS ARE READY TO FOLLOW

Among the New Books

Collection of Tales Gives Measure of Conan Doyle—A London Letter

The Complete Sherlock Holmes Short Stories, by Arthur Conan Doyle. London: Murray. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

FOR WHAT PURPOSE do publishers exist?

Sir, in order to swindle authors, Dr. Johnson would have replied.

In these days, however, we may take a more lenient view. We may imagine that they exist in order to issue as many books as possible, and to sell them in the shortest available time.

That seems reasonable enough. But it is wrong. If publishers sold books as quickly as they could, they would soon have none left. So they ration them.

Consider "The Complete Sherlock Holmes Short Stories." The volume contains, in 1,348 pages, the complete contents of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," "The Return of Sherlock Holmes," "His Last Bow," and "The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes"—obviously magnificent value.

A friend of mine recently spent several days ransacking the bookshops of London for this publication, and finally secured a copy. He asked for a second copy, but there was none left in the shop. He then rang up the publishers, and inquired if the book were out of print. It is not, but no further copies are to be released to booksellers until after Christmas.

* * *

"You see," say the publishers, "if we distributed our stock all at once, we should be sold out immediately."

That is the present keynote of British book production. Leonard Russell has just brought out a pocket miscellany called "Printer's Pie," priced at 2s. 6d. It contains several short stories, some photographs, and essays. A hundred and twenty-five thousand copies have been issued, and the entire edition has been hugely oversubscribed before publication.

Mr. Russell has a great reputation as an editor, built up on his "Parody Party," his "English Wits," and his "Saturday Book" series. The success of "Printer's Pie," therefore, is not absolutely typical of conditions in the publishing business in Britain today. It is greater than the common run of prosperity of ordinary books. Nevertheless, it points clearly to a situation where the demand for books is greater than the supply.

* * *

In these circumstances it is pretty obvious that there will be a considerable rush on "The Complete Holmes" in the early part of next year. Holmes is perhaps the most famous character in English literature, and it is highly convenient to have his entire career, except for the four novels in which he appears, bound within the covers of a single volume.

This enables one to examine that teasing question, was Holmes ever quite so good after his adventure with Moriarty at the Reichenback Falls? Most people feel that he was never the same man again. Conan Doyle himself demurred to this view. In the preface to the omnibus Holmes, he says of the stories, "I hope . . . that the reader who can now take them in any order will not find that the end shows any conspicuous falling off from the modest merits of the beginning."

* * *

This is modestly said. And yet not too modestly. For I have just read once more the first short Holmes story that Doyle ever wrote. It is "A Scandal in Bohemia"; and, oddly enough, it recounts one of Holmes's rare failures. It is the tale of a pleasure-loving King who has compromised himself with an actress, and wishes to recover a photograph.

It is thus in some ways a love story; and Holmes, so tremendous with that keen, thin face of his, does not shine in the sentimental. Holmes makes a colossal fuss in order to discover very little. He disguises himself as a groom, and then as a clergyman; he recruits a company of assistants, he gives a false alarm of fire, he persuades Watson to throw fireworks through the windows of somebody else's house; and he stages a public fight in a street—all to get back a photograph which in the end he fails to recover. One feels that the amount of effort put forward should have some reasonable relation to the object in view; in "A Scandal in Bohemia" the proportions are absurd.

After reading this opening tale I turned to the next to the last Holmes story that Doyle published—"Shoshcombe Old Place." Here again Holmes is mistaken; he guesses that there has been a murder, when, in fact, there has been no murder. But it is a far better adventure than that of Bohemia; the mystery is more complicated, the setting is more picturesque, the crises are more gripping.

The last tale of all, "The Retired Colourman," is extremely poor. It breaks the cardinal rule of the detective story, that the detective should not conceal his clues. This, however, is a defect to which the mighty Holmes is very prone.

* * *

On the whole, then, I come to the conclusion that Holmes kept his form to the end better than most readers imagine. He rose, perhaps, to his greatest heights in the very early days. Never again did he do anything quite so exciting as his activities narrated in "The Speckled Band" and "Silver Blaze." In the latter story, by the way, occurs one of the most celebrated bits of dialogue that the mind of man has yet devised:

"Is there any other point to which you would wish to draw my attention?"

"To the curious incident of the dog in the night-time."

"The dog did nothing in the night-time."

"That was the curious incident," remarked Sherlock Holmes.

There is Holmes at his best. Dr. Johnson himself could not be more efficiently downright. One may sometimes wonder whether Holmes's deductions are as brilliant as we used to think them. But the luster of his conversation can never be dimmed.

HAROLD HOBSON

For Long-Run Military Policy

Makers of Modern Strategy, edited by Edward Mead Earle. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $3.75.

AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY of military thought from the time gunpowder became a decisive influence is here presented by specialists working under the direction of Edward Mead Earle at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

The United States has again and again been forced to wage wars for which it was unprepared, and each time has failed to heed the lesson which should have been learned. From Colonial days, when the seed of distaste for all things military was planted by enforced billeting of soldiers in private homes, prejudice against the armed forces of the nation has existed, and the country today is reaping the harvest.

The Revolutionary War, despite what is taught in the schoolbooks, was won only because Great Britain had to attend to more urgent matters nearer home which absorbed its resources. With the coming of peace the United States reduced its army to a few companies of soldiers retained for guard duty, and placed complete reliance on the militia.

* * *

Aside from a few brilliant single actions at sea and the Battle of New Orleans, the less said about the wretched showing of the militia in the War of 1812, the better. The lesson made no impression.

The Mexican War was won only because the Mexicans were more unprepared than the United States.

In 1861 began a four-year fratricide which could have been snuffed out at Bull Run had the United States been able to muster 10,000 trained soldiers. Although the rifle had been a popular weapon among civilians in the United States since 1739, the Union Army, with trifling exceptions, fought this war with smoothbore muskets.

Despite the lesson, the United States, in accordance with the ingrained popular dislike of maintaining a military establishment, again reduced its army and navy to practically the vanishing point.

The Spanish-American War was an opéra-bouffe affair waged against a weak antagonist, but it redounded with mismanagement and inefficiency.

* * *

Then came the first breach in the veil of national ignorance. Working through the opportunity afforded by this miniature rent, the Army and Navy persevered in their efforts to attain a measure of preparedness, and were able to provide a cadre on which was built the magnificent military effort exerted by the United States during 1918. But it should not be forgotten that this effort was mustered under the protection afforded by the Allies.

Public neglect of an earnest attempt to study the causes and preventatives of war has resulted in the armed services of the United States having to carry the torch in time of peace, and be subjected to the taunt of "self-interest" by Congressmen.

In the past each successive warning from the impact of war has been increasingly insistent. The failure to heed their portents has so far not resulted in future catastrophe, but there is such a thing as the pitcher going to the well once too often.

If Dr. Earle's excellent symposium on the trend of military thought since the time of Machiavelli could be made a required subject in every college in the land, it would provide a means of arousing civilian interest in adopting a policy designed to insure the safety of the country.

F. L. O.

German Viewed in Abstract

How to Treat the Germans, by Emil Ludwig. New York: Willard Publishing Company. $1.

ACCORDING to the tenets of some primitive cults, if you want to kill an enemy you simply make a little figure faintly resembling him and pierce it with needles. Explorers tell that the method works—sometimes. More often it fails.

In reading Emil Ludwig's book, "How to Treat the Germans," one is reminded of this method. The author obviously feels about the Germans as a voodoo believer feels about his enemy. And he, too, makes a figure of remotely human-like appearance, calls it "The German," and goes on piercing the figure's heart through all the 96 pages of his book.

With due respect for the author's feelings, which, indeed, were gravely insulted by Germany's present ruling group, it must be pointed out that his procedure is hardly worthy of an historiographer who wants to be taken seriously.

* * *

Nor does it seem efficient. The German whom Mr. Ludwig attacks so vehemently is an entirely fictitious personality. Nothing in reality corresponds to the author's "unsure, unrelaxing, unhappy, competitive, power-greedy and hobbyless" biped. Even if Mr. Ludwig denies it, millions of Germans have never been troubled by "inferiority complexes"; they like relaxation, prefer good food to power and comfort to competition, and have their hobbies. And yet, they turned Nazi and burnt the books, not only of Emil Ludwig, but of Thomas Mann and Heinrich Heine.

Why? This is the mystery to which Mr. Ludwig fails to give an adequate answer. Probably he did not see the mystery. He was deluded by the phantom of a general "German character"; so much so, in fact, that he even asserts this war came about because the Allies of 1918 "did not acquire a thorough knowledge of the German character."

* * *

Certainly Mr. Ludwig must know that among the causes of this war were, apart from Adolf Hitler's and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's tremendous contribution, such things as appeasement, economic blindness, and intellectual dishonesty in many countries.

Starting from an untenable assumption, the author was bound to end with suggestions that, with a few exceptions, are impracticable. Fortunately, the Moscow Conference proved that the Allied leaders are determined to follow their own ideas as to how to treat Germany after the war. They started with the restoration of Austria's independence in spite of Emil Ludwig's plea to the contrary. That allows us to look with some confidence into the future. E. S. P.

"Banzai Noel" is the title of a forthcoming book of experiences in World War II by Capt. Garrett Graham of the U. S. Marines, to be released by Vanguard in the spring. Captain Graham, co-author of "Queer People," was an aviator in the first World War.

Viking reports that the first edition of Lillian Hellman's "The North Star" was sold out one week after publication. This book, one of the few motion picture scripts ever published, was brought out as an experiment. It has proved so successful that a second printing is now being prepared.

A new novel by Charles G. Norris, titled "Flint," will be published in January by Doubleday, Doran. Set in California, it concerns a family of shipowners and what has happened to them in the recent violent years on the San Francisco waterfront.

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Pick of Short Fiction Crop

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1943, edited by Herschel Brickell. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran and Co. $2.50.

THIS YEAR brings the twenty-fifth anniversary of the annual O. Henry Memorial Award for the best short stories appearing in American magazines during the 12 months ending the previous July. Begun under the editorship of Blanche Colton Williams, continued by Harry Hansen, and now conducted by Herschel Brickell from his faraway home in Bogota, Colombia, it has given the public each year a gleaning of short fiction that not simply keeps in memory the name under which William Sydney Porter worked, but, being the choice of a committee rather than of the editor alone, has in it something for reasonably varied tastes.

Because this collection marks a quarter century, it is natural for the editor to speak of the development of the short story in that period. His survey is but brief, perhaps on account of the limits now placed on the use of paper and other book materials. He does point out, through a quotation from Esther Forbes, that short stories are of two kinds, the "straight" story with a plot, and the "perceptive" story, which may have no beginning, middle, and end, but depends on the author's power to see more than is descernible to the average eye and, presumably, to make what he sees illuminating and interesting.

* * *

It takes no critic to tell that the latter kind has long been steadily gaining. The best work of many good writers has been of that kind, and some of the worst of all. It can be true and profound. It can be forced, artificial, and much-ado-about-nothing, and certain stories even in the 1943 collection barely escape these adjectives.

Most of the 22 stories, however, possess form and substance in addition to illumination, and for all those reasons are in the book.

The four prize-winning stories, in particular, have a plot, a frame, and also convey a realization of what the situation and the events meant to the characters that seems to come from between the words rather than from the words themselves.

The prize-winners, selected by Mr. Brickell with the advice of three judges, Esther Forbes, Wilbur Daniel Steele, and Carl Van Doren, and the assistance of Muriel Fuller and the editor's wife, are Eudora Welty for "Livvie Is Back," published in the Atlantic Monthly; Dorothy Canfield for "The Knot Hole," published in the Yale Review; William Fifield for "The Fishermen of Patzcuaro," published in Story; and a fourth prize for the best first published story, to Clara Laidlaw for "The Little Black Boys," another Atlantic find.

* * *

Miss Welty, who has won prizes three years in succession, has evoked a scene on the Natchez Trail, a dignified old Negro, his sequestered young wife and a field hand magnificent in Easter finery. Mrs. Fisher (Dorothy Canfield) has written a moving tale of French prisoners of war. William Fifield's wholly objective story tells about a Mexican peasant girl on her way to sinister service, and Miss Laidlaw's, like Miss Welty's, is about the colored race, but in a Midwestern setting.

The quality of the other stories is uneven—ranging from the silvery clearness of "The Glass Pigeon" by Josephine Johnson, the satire that comes off in Walter Van Tilbury Clark's "The Ascent of Ariel Goodbody," and that does not in James Thurber's "The Cane in the Corridor," the true perceptiveness of Sarah Grinnell's "Standby," and on a similar theme, the more fine-drawn treatment in Kay Boyle's "The Canals of Mars," to the delicate horror and hope of Nancy Hale's "Who Lived and Died Believing," and three more-or-less animal stories, diverse but good.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Kingdom of Man Set as Ideal

Man the Measure: A New Approach to History, by Erich Kahler. New York: Pantheon Books, Inc. $5.

SAID THE ancient Greek sophist, Protagoras, "Man is the measure of the universe"; and an echo of this familiar dictum is found in the title of Erich Kahler's latest book, "Man the Measure." It is no exaggeration to call this work of some 700 closely packed pages monumental, not merely because of its length, but because it deals with the history of mankind from its primitive beginnings down to our own turbulent age. In short, to use the author's own words, it is his aim "to write history as the biography of man, and from it to gain a vision of the future of man"; and he makes the interesting observation that "the unity of humanity and the unity of history both originate in the Christian world religion."

The pre-religious state or attitude of primitive man is aptly termed by Mr. Kahler "participation," in that at this stage all things animate and inanimate are viewed as of equal value, while "everything and everybody participates with everything and everybody." Under the heading Religion, which is seen as "a dual physical and mental relationship" to a higher power or powers, the author discusses the rise of the various oriental kingdoms, of the Greek polis or city-state, and of the Roman world-empire, all of these having a more or less religious basis or background.

* * *

World Religion is described as "profession of faith . . . a purely spiritual relationship," and in examining its development, Mr. Kahler provides us with an excellent outline of the growth of Hebrew religion and its preparation for the teaching of Jesus; while the contribution to Christianity of Paul and other early Christian teachers is explained. One wishes, however, that the author had refrained from attributing the Fourth Gospel to the "third or fourth century"!

Following the firm establishment of Christianity and the decline of the unified empire of Rome, there came in the Middle Ages the great cleavage between "the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire," which "alternately advanced and destroyed each other." In this conflict the author sees "the beginning of the secularization of mankind." Dwelling further on the medieval period, the writer outlines the rise of feudalism, while he notes that France was the first country to develop "true nationality."

The joint movements of the Renaissance and the Reformation are seen as ushering in the "autonomy of the secular world"; and in a masterly survey of this vital period the author treats of the work of the Protestant reformers and of the Scholastic writers who replaced theology by philosophy and science; while art, economy [sic], and politics are discussed together with the ominous rise of exclusively national sovereignty, which is justly seen as pointing to the "anarchy of the secular world," especially in Europe.

* * *

In outlining the presuppositions of this anarchy, Mr. Kahler describes the growth in individual cases of varying types of national economy—Imperialism, Monarchy, Democracy—observing that the beginnings of national socialism lie "in the confined urges, plots and projects of modern mercenaries and idlers," not in "intellectual inspiration." A final and valuable chapter pleads for the establishment of a "kingdom of man," to assure the "unity of the secular world." In this important and distinctly readable book, Erich Kahler has carried out a stupendous task with remarkable success.

T. T.

The World of Poetry

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY'S "Walt Whitman an American" (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, $3.75) contains the skeleton of events in the poet's life but is more interpretation than ordinary biography. And since the general facts are well known, that is very acceptable.

Some persons blessed with an instinctive grasp of democracy on a world-wide scale, combined with an intuitive understanding of Whitman's symbolism, are able to rise immediately to the level of the poet's view, unhampered by certain liabilities, which Mr. Canby allows him, to "bad knowledge and bad taste." Others, like the reviewer, come more slowly to an appreciation of the torrential outpouring of a prophet whose vision, even today, stretches beyond the horizon of the common crowd.

* * *

When future generations judge the nineteenth century they will find it one of the richer periods of literature in the English language, and among its giants they will nominate one Walt Whitman, who wrote,

> When I read the book, the biography famous,
> And is this then (said I) what the author calls a man's life?
> And so will some one when I am dead and gone write my life?
> (As if any man really knew aught of my life, . . .

What Mr. Canby has been particularly successful in doing is to illuminate the poet by his poetry, and the poetry by the poet. He points out that in Whitman's opinion brotherly love was the only antiseptic for hate, that such love is the cement of democracy, that without it the house of state stands on sterile sands.

* * *

Speaking of Whitman's habit of demanding for the common man what literature had claimed for heroes and great lovers, he writes, "There can be no enduring democracy without emotional freedom, which should be added to the four freedoms of President Roosevelt. For the man or woman emotionally free and fully developed will be easily directed toward love, rather than hate, of his fellow creatures."

The "poet of democracy" was an American in the very fullest sense, that is, a lover of democracy and of the universe. He was in the deepest way religious. His love for all mankind was the kind that Jesus Christ preached. No one was to be excluded. In one of his poems he says:

> I hear it was charged against me that I sought to destroy institutions,
> But really I am neither for nor against institutions. . . .
> Only I will establish . . .
> The institution of the dear love of comrades.

No poet has been obscured by fashion more than has Walt Whitman. By fashion I mean those habits of speech and approach by which, in what passed for a "refined" age, the elementary facts and natural functions of mankind became clothed in mystery and even tinged with the implication of evil.

The poet's complete freedom from artificial restraint made his symbolism much misunderstood and gave rise, occasionally, to reports of unwholesome flavor, largely fictitious or at least exaggerated. At a time, also, when individual gain was the fashion rather than co-operative endeavor, which it has taken two global wars to inspire in us, it was easy for the average reader to miss the wide-embracing import of, for example, the "Song of Myself!"

The man who was considered egotistical and "publicity-mad" had a message. He had, in fact, a mission. If the publishers and public of his time were indifferent, he must take whatever avenue opened before him to perform that mission. Insisting on his position as a poet, he did not place poetic talent above all other talents with which mankind is charged. His democratic verses include in the scheme of things the shoemaker waxing his thread, the canal boy trotting on the tow-path, the President holding a Cabinet meeting, the "Southerner as soon as a Northerner," the machinist rolling up his sleeves, and the host of others embodied in "Myself."

* * *

This democratic spirit in the poetry must have been part of the poet, as his latest biographer indicates; for did not Walt say, "There is no trick or cunning, no art or recipe by which you can have in your writing that which you do not possess in yourself"?

It was not only a world without boundary or population limits which he saw, but also a world without time:

> I have heard what the talkers were talking, the talk of the beginning and the end,
> But I do not talk of the beginning or the end.
> There was never any more inception than there is now,
> Nor any more youth or age than there is now,
> And will never be any more perfection than there is now,
> Nor any more heaven or hell than there is now.

Mr. Canby gives the reader what sounds like good advice: "When you read Whitman, think of the Bible first, and of Longfellow not at all. Read him aloud if possible. Read him as if he were speaking (or chanting). Forget your prejudices in poetry, if any, and try to feel his style. Then your mind will be opened to genuine appreciation without sacrificing the power to discriminate between failure and success."

PEARL STRACHAN

In the Reader's Digest Margaret Lee Runbeck tells the story of a woman and a child adrift in a lifeboat after their ship was torpedoed. Other stories of what the war has done for people, and how they have been able to meet hardships, will appear in Miss Runbeck's forthcoming book, "The Great Answer," scheduled for publication by Houghton Mifflin in 1944.

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Mexico's Salvation Army

TO HAVE FOUNDED the only branch of the Salvation Army in Mexico without ever having heard of this international organization is the remarkable accomplishment of Alejandro Guzman. News of the slum clearance work of his Salvation Patrol spread, and when the fourth building of the Army was dedicated in Mexico City on Oct. 1 there sat Captain Guzman in the well-known soldier-like uniform, for in October, 1937, General Evangeline Booth had officially accepted Alejandro's local "Patrol" as the Mexican Division of the Salvation Army.

Once upon a time Captain Alejandro Guzman, the driving force of this Mexican branch, was associated with radicals. His work of organizing strikes took him into the worst slum districts of the Mexican capital. However, this life didn't satisfy him and one day, passing a Protestant church and wishing to rest awhile, he entered. A minister was earnestly preaching about making the most of one's capabilities, and Alejandro began to think he might better do constructive instead of destructive work for society. Joining the church was his first step, but he wanted action and he resolved to do something about those narcotic centers, the cabarets and cheap saloons which infested the notorious so-called Colonia de la Bolsa.

* * *

So with a few willing helpers Alejandro Guzman started his Salvation Patrol. To have more time for this work he resigned from the Finance Ministry, where he was employed, and with his ever co-operative wife opened first a bread shop and then a refreshment stand, but these business ventures were unsuccessful and he had to appeal to those better off financially, with the result that hundreds of unfortunates were picked up from the streets, or came of their own accord to the "Barracks," as the home was then called. There they were fed, clothed, and started on the road to right living.

Three years later, when he was in Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas, Alejandro was told that the rescue work of his Patrol was identical with that of the Salvation Army in the United States and elsewhere. Intrigued, he went to San Antonio, Texas, where he met Salvation Army leaders and later he became the proud captain of the only Mexican branch of this philanthropy. Engraved on the façade of the Barracks which became the Army's headquarters are the words: "To Save—to Serve—God Is Love." This building at 163 Calle Im-

CAPT. ALEJANDRO GUZMAN

prenta fronts a broad, if desolate, street, so there is plenty of fresh air and in the distance a glimpse of an inspiring and friendly mountain range.

Captain Guzman prefers to prevent as far as possible, so he rescues children as well as adults. Many of these little Indians and Mestizos, who live practically within walking distance of the Zocalo, have never seen this well-known Plaza with its stately palaces and intimate grass plots, fountains and shrubs, where Indians flock at all hours of the day and night. Instead, the slum children remain in the squalor of their birthplace, where many learn to steal and eventually are taken to the near-by Penitentiary.

Formerly, when these prisoners were freed, there was no place to go, and they were soon back in the Penitentiary. Today they are made to feel welcome at the Army's home, where there are baths, food, clothing, and a chance to learn a trade.

The Salvation Army has four buildings now. The first and original building contains the chapel, dining-room, kitchen, offices and a schoolroom. Next door are two connecting buildings —one the boys' dormitory, the other the girls' section, with rooms for the women who work here, and also plenty of showers. A half block away is the new building with the word "La Esperanza" (Hope) on its façade. Here are more showers and dormitories for the men. Besides a shoe repair shop, there is at the rear a roofed-over, sideless, raised platform, where the men will repair furniture or anything else collected, and it was here on Oct. 1 that the visitors had an appetizing five-course meal, cooked by the women and served by the trimly clad and smiling "rescued" girls. Seated demurely in chairs and waiting to sing for us were the younger boys and girls in white smocks and blue collars, and one of the Army's young men played by ear any selection requested.

The best part of the work is that the anecdotes related have a happy ending. There is 7-year-old Elena, whom the Captain found asleep on the sidewalk, abandoned by her parents and drugged with "pulke" begged from one cantina after another. In her arms she clasped a dirt-stuffed cloth bag. Now in clean clothes and with a real doll, she lives a normal life with the other little girls.

Then there is Prospero Castro, who a year ago was jobless, ragged, and dirty, and who wandered the streets, sleeping on sidewalks, in the gutter, and in the jails. Today he is the Captain's trusted lieutenant. There was a girl member, too, of a notorious gang, who came to the Army of her own accord, and although the leaders of that gang endeavored in every way to entice her, she stayed and is now an honest seamstress with her own shop.

* *

During a normal month the Army serves 2,000 meals to adults and children, 910 sleep at headquarters, 1,003 use the showers, for twice a week they are available to the neighborhood. Outside families are also supported and there is a farm in the State of Puebla where former social outcasts help raise vegetables that supply the table here at the Salvation Army. Once these men are ready for a job they leave the farm to make room for others. Twice a year the children have a picnic in the country and on Christmas Day there is a neighborhood dinner.

Captain Guzman neither reads nor speaks English, but he sensed the appreciation of his work as he showed us around. In the chapel he gives talks to his people and once a week there is a religious service. When the Government schools are closed, the chapel is used for the Vacation School as well as a classroom. The Captain has 18 volunteer teachers for this school, which keeps the children of the neighborhood off the streets, and they enjoy the manual arts training as well as the large playground. The Army hopes to buy additional property between the third and fourth buildings, for Captain Guzman is always looking ahead and wants a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a recreation room, and a Boy Scout Troop to work in this slum area. With flashing eyes, the Captain remarked that he feels he has been specially called to carry on this uplift work. Within the precincts of the Army's home no smoking is permitted, as the Captain thinks it is an invitation to return to former habits.

Behind this philanthropy are some earnest and wealthy Mexicans and Americans, some of whom are called the "Checkbook Soldiers." As one man said, he absolutely refused to stand on street corners and shake a tambourine, but instead he pulled out his checkbook and with a gift of $500 became the first checkbook soldier of the Mexican Salvation Army.

TA-DE-WIN

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. . Answer to Political Bosses

(Continued from Page 2)

because the mental midgets are usually left to manage municipal affairs.

Local party committees lose their best men to the state and national party organizations and to the government service, so the struggle for survival and ascendancy in local politics tends to cause local party organizations to degenerate into corrupt and irresponsible political machines such as Tammany in New York, the Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago, the Hague machine in Jersey City, and the Pendergast machine in Kansas City. It is extremely naïve to expect the typical politician, the conventional party committtee, much less political bosses or machines, to lead a movement to modernize or regenerate city or county government. They are congenitally incapable of doing so. They have no will to do such a thing, and they are totally lacking in technical competence to perform such a task. Worse than that, they usually oppose such reforms as a modern charter, the city manager plan, and the civil service merit system because these reforms threaten spoils and patronage.

Of the 500 cities which have adopted the council manager plan, in scarcely a single case was the plan inaugurated and promoted by a regular party organization. In nearly every case the plan was promoted by private citizens or civic committees. It should be understood, however, that the civic organization movement is not intended to, and does not, break down the state or national party system. But it does facilitate the separation of national and state politics from local government. Like the nonpartisan election system, it operates under the assumption that there is neither a Democratic nor Republican way of paving streets, constructing sewers, fighting fires, catching criminals, auditing accounts, purchasing supplies or managing traffic. The civic organization is interested in having the most competent man administer local affairs regardless of party.

7. A civic organization is essentially altruistic and philanthropic in character and is financed on a nonpartisan basis. It is sustained by the contributions of its members and followers on a purely philanthropic, noncommercial, or nonprofit basis. It eschews the shakedown and the pay-off so common with political bosses and machines, and for this reason all civic officers and workers except the office staff work on a voluntary nonsalary basis. Money cannot buy the honest, loyal, patient, unselfish work required to make a civic organization a success.

8. A civic organization is established on a permanent basis, but it is assumed that as in the case with all social institutions survival depends upon improvement and change. The Citizens Union of New York, the oldest civic organization of its kind, was founded in 1897 and has endured as an effective organization to this day. It stands in marked contrast to the fly-by-night civic clubs and improvement associations which spring up during campaigns and then fold up when the election is over. A modern central civic organization works year in and year out amid victory or defeat. It never relaxes its vigilance. Permanence is not inconsistent with flexibility and adaptability.

9. The objectives of the civil organization should conform to the tried and tested principles, forms, methods and procedures of local government and administration. At the outset, at least, it should confine itself to the use of the initiative, referendum, and recall; to the establishment of such popular reforms as a new charter, the city manager form of government, proportional representation, the civil service merit system, centralized purchasing, a modern accounting system, an executive budget, and similar plans for modernizing local government. To become involved in broad social and economic reforms or in national and international issues is to invite confusion and disaster. One of its major functions, however, is to indorse qualified and loyal candidates for public office and to secure the appointment of officials and employees on a merit basis.

"Last Week It Was Winston, and Today It was Eleanor. . . . It Will Probably Be Joe Next"

Hitler Gives London Playgrounds

LONDON'S BOMBED SITES, former desolate stretches of bricks and rubble, have been transformed into scenes of animated and colorful activity.

The initiative for this change has come from organizers of stay-at-home amusements. Music recitals, exhibitions, sports competitions, garden parties, dancing—these have taken place on open spaces cleared, in the first instance, by Nazi bombs.

All the "fun o' the fair" has been brought into the shade of St. Paul's Cathedral. A village garden party, with sports and competitions, was held on city acres which, since the days of Sir Christopher Wren, have been densely built-up areas. Members of the National Fire Service spent their leisure time preparing the site. Turfed lawns were laid for the races; large marquees erected; the band played and all the folk danced. Hitler had cleared a space for rural pastimes in the heart of commercial London.

In Chelsea, former home of artists and musicians, bombed sites have served the cause of music. The County of London Orchestra gave performances way down in the foundations on the site of a bombed house; workers promenaded on the street above and children had orchestra seats on the walls around.

Art, too, came to the bombed site of a former Oxford Street store. Cleared by fire starting from German incendiaries in 1940, this site has since been used for a series of exhibitions. The work of Civil Defense artists was shown first; then the Ministry of Food took the space for potato publicity. Latest and most popular was the Army exhibition, which gave some idea of extensive behind-the-line activities necessary to keep an army in the field. Jeeps and trucks, mounted machine-guns and drapes of camouflage netting made a realistic setting.

Bombed sites have, of course, been used also for utilitarian purposes—hundreds of cellars of houses whose upper floors have been destroyed have been lined with pitch and now contain emergency water supplies. Wild ducks introduced a touch of nature by rearing families on some of these "ponds" for two successive years. Other sites have been used for barrage balloon grounds, for Home Guard parades, for car parks and for children's playgrounds.

One such playground is in the Borough of Fulham. From a corner site, where a house was swept away in the "blitz," sounds of children's laughter echo over the fence. Nursery school children play on brightly colored equipment. The money to convert this bombed site into a garden playground came from Sudbury and Wayland, Massachusetts, through the British War Relief Society of America.

Fox Photo

Bombed Site Becomes Orchestra Bowl. Chelsea Workers and Children Listen to County of London Players

Mothers on war jobs leave their children at the Settlement every working-day. Toddlers play around on the swings and slides in the morning and take their afternoon rest in the fresh air on camp cots.

These vacant lots serve as training grounds for the fire guards who watch the city at night. A rough hut is built to serve as the bombed building. One member of the team, pump nozzle in hand and ax on belt, is ready to deal with the "incident." A loud report and clouds of smoke indicate the practice bomb has gone off. The fire guard crawls inside amid fire and smoke, while others of his team operate the stirrup pump to provide water.

Equally utilitarian are the Victory gardens which, by dint of much hard digging, are producing thousands of tons of produce. In the East End of London a Bombed Site Producers Association organized the allotment scheme, and in the Isle of Dogs large stretches of land formerly covered with small houses are now producing vegetables. Many of the seeds for the allotments come from farm folk in the United States.

When not being used for other purposes, bombed sites always give service as "unauthorized" playgrounds for small boys.

MELITA SPRAGGS

[redacted]

WE COME UPON the New Year with a lesson, a lesson in patience and forbearance. We have found that the scaling of a mountain is not difficult if we take it in a series of steps. The ascent is stiff only to the impatient. In every theater of war we have progressed by steps—steps across the Mediterranean, steps toward Germany, steps toward Japan. To use a sobering, conservative term, we have done not too badly in 1943. And 1944 opens with an air of expectancy, for we know the plans are made and the zero hour is set. The year opens on a cheerful note, for our course is clear and our confidence high. But it also opens with a solemn reminder—a call to prayer, without which no victory would be real or permanent.

Every time I hear someone say the war is seriously affecting living conditions in the United States I cannot help but think how wide of the mark he or she is when I recall the pyramids of oranges in shop windows, the boxes of them in store doorways, the piles of juicy fruit on pushcarts, all as abundant and as low in price as I can remember them. It is true oranges are but one factor, although by no means a negligible one. But they also are a sign of the times. In one store they sold as low as 17 cents a dozen. And when I saw that my thoughts flashed back to the day—not so long ago—when our friends across the Atlantic would have gladly paid 17 cents for a single orange.

California—like Florida, Arizona, and Texas—contributes a big share to America's orange production. It ships 125,000 cars of the fruit every year for ordinary civilian consumption, whereas 50 years ago the shipments came to only 5,000 cars. "Back of this vast expansion," Kimmis Hendrick tells us, "stands an extraordinary achievement in co-operative marketing known as the California Fruit Growers Exchange."

They do things differently in the Melanesian islands, to say the least. If the natives have anything approaching a convention, they have no speeches. If they have less pomp and circumstance, they have more genuine happiness. That is what "Outrigger" found in his travels in the South Seas.

The Economist of London has long been regarded as an institution. It is a textbook for financial men. On Wall Street it is perhaps as well known as it is on Threadneedle Street. It is read widely outside those who specialize in facts and figures, and no public reading room of major importance is complete without it. Its influence is incalculable. It has just spanned a century, a century that will go down in history as one of the most important of all times. With this history The Economist had not a little to do. The course of this unique publication is charted by J. EMLYN WILLIAMS, a member of the staff of the European Bureau of the Monitor.

What to do with political bosses? RUSSELL H. EWING gives a blueprint in two articles, the first of which appears today. W. W. C.

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Like an American

The Chinese thinks like an American. He has a sense of humor.—ROGER DEARBORN LAPHAM, Mayor, San Francisco.

Rediscovered

We have lost neither our mechanical aptitudes nor our spiritual foundations. We have found them again.—THE ROUND TABLE.

Welding Job Needed

There is a great need for welding the home front and the battle scene. This we have not yet achieved as a nation.—MARGARET A. HICKEY.

Child Workers

For every child that worked before the war, there are at least three working now.—ELEANOR S. BOLL (William T. Carter Foundation).

Liberty for All Races

The right of all peoples to their liberty must be confirmed as the moral force of public opinion long since established the right of man to his individual freedom. I do not believe in the doctrine of a superior race. The enjoyment by peoples of the right of self-determination is not limited by Divine warrant, nor for that matter by the Atlantic Charter, to the white race. Peoples capable of autonomous government should be possessed of that right, whether they be yellow or brown, black or white.—SUMNER WELLES.

All the Freedoms

Our first job is winning the war, but its sacrifices will not be worth while if they have not insured the continued enjoyment of all the freedoms under which the average American can be confident that his government is his servant, not his master.—Gov. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

War a Reversal

There is a much-flogged and rapidly dying horse called the art and science of war. It is losing all meaning because, more and more, men are seeing that war, by its fundamental nature, is the reversal of all art or science—HUMPHREY HARMAN, English Actor.

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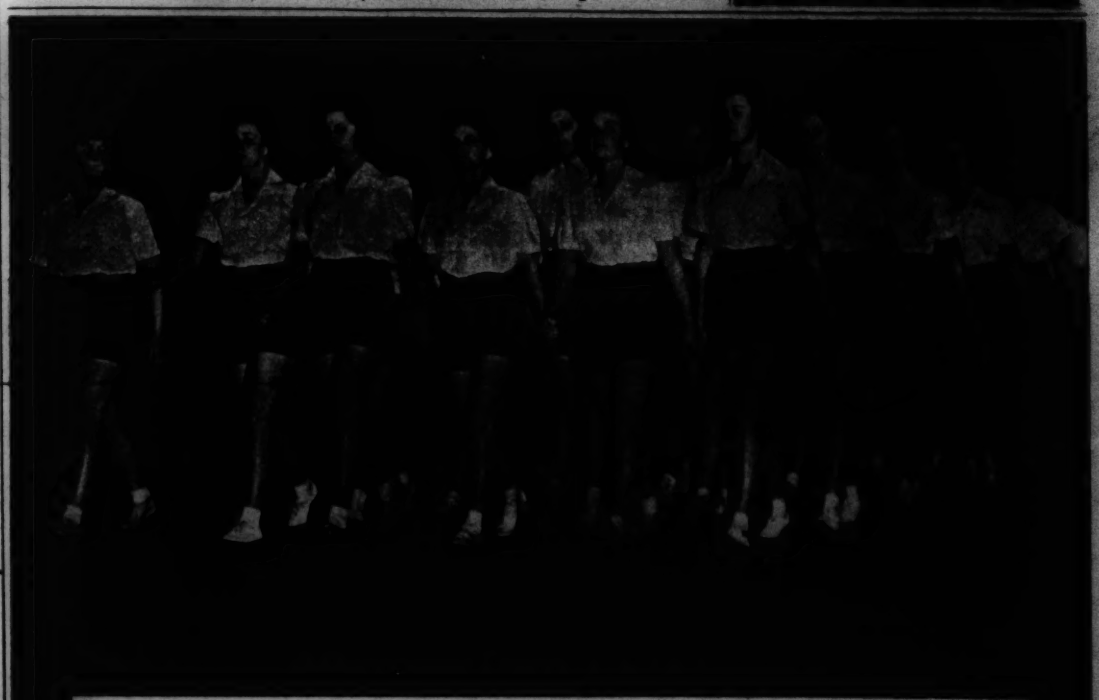

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